PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,725—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[illegible]ER F. HEERING'S
[illegible]OPENHAGEN
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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W A Wheler	29th Nov.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th „
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st „
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th „
M.L ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th „
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th „
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6014	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY the 27th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 25th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 30th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co , London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	H. Tere	8th Dec. 1902.
S. S. SULTAN	2,881	J. Ahrens.	22nd Dec. 1902.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN,

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th November, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London ; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates ; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
BAHADUR
CIGARS
ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

THE ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.
PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.
ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.
M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

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37, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO. LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY ; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose) ; and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / „ a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,
HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

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Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

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BEDFORD McNEIL / MOREING AND NEAL } CODES

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL AND COMEDY CO.

A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION !
A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION ! !
A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION ! ! !

was the universal verdict
ON

A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
AND TWO FOLLOWING NIGHTS,

CHINESE HONEYMOON.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s
PRICES :

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	,, 3
Pit Chairs	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Doors open 8-30 p.m.
Performance 9 p.m.

The last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN timed to leave CHURCH GATE at mid-night will START 15 minutes LATER and run on to SANTA CRUZ and ANDHERI.

GRAND PROMENADE VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND,
FRIDAY, 28TH, Nov. 1902, AT 9 P. M.
IN AID OF THE
POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.
PATRONS : THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

ADMISSION Re. 1.
Reserved Tables, Annas 8.

The charge for the Tables on the night of the Concert will be Re. 1 each.

Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMBHAU CHIMNAJI DONGRE, late of Bombay Hindu, a Contractor, deceased.

BHIMABAI, wife of RAMCHANDRA MAHADEV BURKULE, only daughter of the abovenamed deceased..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twenty-first day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and two and in the Second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 21st of November, 1902.
Messrs. PESTANJI, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Ladies or Gentlemen for the POST of ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for this Institution. Applicants must be able to teach up to the standard required for the Matriculation examination. The appointment will be temporary and of about ten months' duration. Salary according to qualifications, but not under Rs. 100 per month with free Board and Lodging, including lighting and General Attendance. Only Europeans need apply. A Married Man preferred.

Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials and giving references, should be addressed to the Undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 6th of December, 1902,

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society,
Bank Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1902, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE OIL, during the 15 months, commencing from 1st January, 1903, and for the SUPPLY of the ARTICLES noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1903 :—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES,
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form, or Rs. 8 for the set of four.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender with no reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (Kerosine Oil, B., C., and D.) and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES invite applications for the LEASE of Lands on the Nagpada Estate for a term of 999 years at such rates as intending purchasers may be prepared to offer. The plots vary in area from 260 square yards and upwards and have been laid out to suit all kinds of building purposes ; each plot has a good frontage to a Road.

Offers will be received and considered up to noon on Monday, December 1st, 1902, immediately after which date the plots not disposed of will be put up to auction, subject to certain reserved prices which will be declared on the day of auction, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder at the time of auction.

Plans, conditions, building regulations, and all other, particulars can be obtained from the Engineer of the Board.

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned TEAK SAPLINGS stored in Beypore Depot.

Description of Class of Saplings.	Felled in 1902		Felled in 1901.		Average length.	Diameter at butt end.
	Lot No.	No. of Saplings of each Class.	Lot No.	No. of Saplings of each Class.		
Superior Small.	1	502	9	562	30'	7"
1st Class	2	939	10	749	27'	0"
2nd Class	3	1,237	11	1,536	25'	5"
3rd Class	4	2,038	12	3,558	20'	4"
4th Class	5	7,043	13	4,424	15'	3"
5th Class	6	9,112	14	1,810	12'	2½"
7th Class	7	3,312	15	1,293	..	...
8th Class	8	149	...	...	...	...

Tenders to reach the Undersigned at Nilambur on or before the 1st December, 1902. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 50 in whole currency notes. The purchasers may tender for each lot and must tender for all the Saplings in any each lot. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. TIREMAN,
District Forest Officer,
South Malabar,
District Forest Office, South Malabar, Nilambur, 29th October, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT, AT 8-30,

REV. R. A. TORREY

WILL SPEAK, AND

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER

WILL SING.
Also WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 5-45 P. M.

Messrs. TORREY and ALEXANDER will also conduct Meetings Daily from TO-DAY to FRIDAY inclusive in the Y. W. C. A. HALL, Wellington Lines, at 7-30 a. m.

The Public are cordially invited.
ADMISSION FREE.

ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st October, 1902.

NO. 35-S. I.—In connection with the forthcoming CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, HIS EXCELLENCY the GRAND MASTER of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR of INDIA and of the MOST EMINENT ORDER of the INDIAN EMPIRE will hold a Grand Chapter of both Orders in the Diwan-I-Am, or Hall of Audience, in the Fort at Delhi, on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, 1903, at 9 P.M.

The Members of the two Orders who are present at Delhi on the 3rd January will be expected to attend the Chapter, and all Members who expect to be in Delhi on that date are requested to communicate their addresses in Delhi to the Undersigned not later than the 1st December next.

Admission to the Hall of Audience on the occasion will be by tickets only.

Members of the abovementioned Orders present in Delhi will be summoned by the Secretary in the Foreign Department, and spectators' tickets will also be issued to the members of the Consular body present in Delhi, and to all the official guests of Government and dignitaries, Native and Europeans who have been invited to attend the Delhi Durbar.

Tickets for the above classes will be forwarded for distribution in December to the camp of each Local Government.

All other persons desirous of attending as spectators are requested to apply for Tickets, at as early a date in December as possible, to Mr. W. E. JARDINE, I.C.S., Executive Committee's Camp, Delhi.

Tickets will be issued on and after the 20th December. Applications for Tickets should have the word "Investiture" written outside the envelope.

Gentlemen attending the ceremony, who are entitled to wear uniform, will appear in Full Dress. Military Officers in Review Order. Those not entitled to wear Uniform in Evening Dress.

By Order, etc.,
H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for face massage, Electrolysis, at 41 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P. M. Terms single treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free. Advice and consultation free. Book sent on application.

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RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
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ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8, medium do do do do	3 4
No. 8, large do do do do	3 12
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No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£93	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£99	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/2	= — 1/8
2 months hence	22 3/8	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	48 3/4	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14	= plus 1/2
Berlin	20·45 1/2	= plus 1/2
New York Demand	4·87 1/8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 5/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 5/8 pr ct	= — 1/4
7 day market loans	3 pr ct	= plus 1/8

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 4·54. Sold on speculation and for Export 200 bales. Imports 8,000 bales. Arrivals closed easier.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·40 —5	4·38 —5	4·37 —5	4·37 —4

March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·37 —4	4·37 —4	4·37 —4

June-July	July-Aug.
4·37 —4	4·37 —4

In New York—		
Receipts at the Port	43,000	bales.
" Do. last year	44,000	"
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000	"
" Continent	27,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8·50	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·30 plus 2	
Do. do. March	8·21 plus 3	
In New Orleans—		
Spot	7 7-8	
Futures month of Feb.	8·11 plus 5	
Do. May	8·21 plus 5	
Tone at close	steady.	
Cotton total visible supply	3,020,000	bales.
" of which is East Indian	55,000	"
" Total stock in London	8,000	"
" Quantity in sight	4,600,000	"

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Persia" from London.

Silver Bullion	Rs. 14 83,097
Gold Bullion	" 3,14 880
Gold Coins	" 75,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd November, 1902:—

Cotton	4,151	bales.
Wheat	6,528	cwts.
Linseed	603	"
Rapeseed	Nil.	
Gingellyseed	22,194	"
Poppyseed	2	"
Groundnuts	148	"
Castorseed	1,367	"
Rice	2,152	"
Myrabollams	1,697	"
Cottonseed	7,437	"

BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do			1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do			170
Marks 3 do do			138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	118
Shanghai	30	" "	162 1-2
Japan	30	" "	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97	9
1st Settlement	Rs.	97	8
2nd do	Rs.	97	7

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.		
Linseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready	8	2		
Forward April-May	7	14	6 to 7	15
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6	to 5	8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	15	to 6	0
Do. Gujarat Forward April May	6	6		
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready	7	15		
Forward April-May	7	7		
Castorseed—Tone steady.				
Ready	24	8		
Forward April-May.	25	4		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Forward Jany-Feby	36	0		
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.				
Howree Khandesh Ready	38	12		
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39	8		
25 " "	38	8		
50 " "	37	8		
Black Kutnee	33	4		

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm,
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	23,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·45 plus 5	4·43 plus 5	4·12 plus 5	4·42 plus 5

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.
4·42 plus 5	4·42 plus 5	4·42 plus 5	4·42 plus 5	4·42 plus 5

COTTON.—The market is dull, with a small enquiry from exporters filling up requirements for this month's shipment, and a limited business passing on account of the local mills. The Sutta market is again easier with a fair speculative business reported in the bazaa.

Bengal H. G. F. G.	Rs. 153 January
Broach M. G. good	Rs. 188 March

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 22nd November, compared with the previous week:—

	Rs.	
ASSETS.		
Public Deposits	2,07,981	Increase.
Other Deposits	12,02,468	Increase.
Credits Undrawn	1,16,256	Increase.
LIABILITIES.		
Government Securities	60,184	Decrease.
Other Authorised Securities	64,963	Increase.
Credits on Securities	1,72,279	Increase.
Loans do.	3,06,472	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	8 15,137	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	3,10 204	Increase.
Cash	5,47,028	Increase

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-16
Bar Silver	22 1-2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGNALL—November 20, at Naini Tal, the wife of R Bagnall, of a daughter.

SILVER—November 19, at Kenilworth Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J P Silver, R A M C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LUCE—PERRY—November 12, at Christ Church, Bhagalpur, by the Rev J A Cullen, C M S Frank Mowbray Luce, C S, second son of the Rev J J Luce, of St Nicholas, Gloucester, to Cecily Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev W Vincent B Perry, of Sandhurst, Gloucester, England.

THOMPSON—MACALISTER—November 19, by license, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev A F Lys, Chaplain, James William Thompson, M R C, to Gertrude Letitia, second daughter of Captain R W MacAlister, P W D, and grand-daughter of the late T H Plowden.

DEATH.

CARR-CALTHROP—November 18, at Shillong, Jessie May Henora, the beloved daughter of Colonel C W Carr-Calthrop, I M S, aged 22 years.

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Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 7-36m., 8-48a. Low water, 1-30m., 2-9a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Rev. R. A. Torrey's Address in the Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Henry Dallas's Co.

CRICKET.

Oxford University Authentics *vs.* Parsees.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Persia entered the dock on Saturday and the steamer Chusan yesterday.

NOTICE TO JURIMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury should attend at the High Court to-day (Tuesday) at 2-30 o'clock p. m. instead of at 11 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sicilia entered the dock on Saturday. The steamer Terrier and Gullidall left on Saturday and the steamers Nuddea and Sicilia yesterday.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—Mr. Moreshwar Venayeka Navalkar, B. A., LL.B., Cantab, of the Inner Temple, has made the usual declaration and been admitted as a member of the Bombay Bar.

BURNT—Chandri, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, residing with her father at New Nagpada, went on a visit to her aunt at Mahim Bazaar Road on the 12th instant. While seated by the side of the fire in her aunt's house, she accidentally had her petticoat on fire. The girl was burnt about her thighs and hips. She was treated at home with native remedies until Sunday last, when she was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained. The House Surgeon informed the Police of the incident.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major Walton and Officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play to-day the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Tredilis, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Brigade Camp	Hume
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Valse	Jeuness Doree	Waldteufel
Selection	A himₒ Honey Moon	Talbot
Descriptive Galop	Norren se	Gung'l

GOD SAVE THE KING.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Beira Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Reichstag will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Daresalam, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique and Seychelles, per extra s. s. Nuddea, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BURGLARIES AND THEFTS.—Jeevajee Ibrahimjee, a Borah, who keeps a small shop near the Colaba Depot, has made a report to the police that during Friday night last his place of business was broken into and thirty metal watches of the value of Rs. 120 and Rs. 250 in cash were stolen. There is a military post near the shop.—Bhicajee Pestonjee, a Parsi, residing at Trinity Street, has complained to the Police of the theft of a bundle of pledged ornaments of the value of Rs. 1 260 from a box in his room some time between 20th and 23rd instant.—Manual Shimam, who resides at Wadala, closed his room on Saturday afternoon and went to the Fort. On his return in the evening he found the door of the room open and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 350 stolen from a wooden box.

SYSTEMATIC FRAUDS BY A PARSI.—At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, Rustomjee Pestonjee Patel, a Parsi, was prosecuted by Inspector Morris before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on five different charges of cheating in respect of certain ornaments and goods. The evidence showed that during the last month accused went on two occasions to the shop of Amratlal Hemraj Kothare, a jeweller of Kalbadevie Road, and representing himself to be a big merchant, trading at Hyderabad under the name of Silvera and Company, obtained from him gold and silver buttons and a gold ring, collectively valued at Rs. 78 on approval. The accused sold the gold articles to a jeweller in Shaikh Memon street. It was further ascertained that on the 7th October the accused had obtained under similar circumstances 100 tins of butter of the value of Rs. 60 from one Maneckial Jamuadas, promising to send the money from Hyderabad. It was also discovered that on the 7th August last the accused represented one Akbarali Essufali that he was in the employ of Messrs Framjee Sands and Company and obtained from him Rs. 25 in cash. A few days after accused again went to Akbarali and obtained from him Rs.12 in cash under similar representation. The Magistrate convicted the accused on all the charges and sentenced him to an aggregate term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused Rustomjee was further charged with attempted cheating in respect of a gold chain and one Virbai, a woman, with abetment of the offence. The accused, it appears, proposed to purchase the chain from Amratlal and subsequently sent Virbai to Amratlal with a letter which purported to have been sent from Wadi. In the letter the accused introduced the woman as his wife and requested that the chain be given to her. It was subsequently ascertained that the woman was not his wife nor was he a merchant of Hyderabad, but that they had been cheating people in Bombay. The accused Rustomjee was sentenced to an additional term of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The woman Virbai was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 and one surety for a like amount, to be of good behaviour.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday. The trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury:—

A MAHOMEDAN BIGAMY CASE.

Aishabi, Ahmedkhan Kashmiri, and Mahomed Hedayat Rasool Moulvi Ahmed Hussan were charged, No. 1 with committing bigamy, and the others with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence.

Mr. M. M. Murzban, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, an Moos, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2, and Mr. Robertson for No. 3.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution. In the course of the hearing, a Mahomedan witness pointed to accused No. 1, as she sat in the dock with her pardah or veil on.

The second accused, her father, got up and objected to her being pointed at frequently, saying that it was contrary to their religion to do so.

His lordship asked why the objection was not made at an earlier part of the proceedings. His lordship was told that she went about outside in the court without a purdah on. It was necessary that she should be pointed out and identified.

Mr. Donald said there could be no question that she was a purdah lady.

Mr. Murzban shaped his question to the witness in another form, and the trial proceeded without the lady being compelled to lift her veil.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution, but some more witnesses remain to be examined, and the court adjourned till this morning.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Visram Prasad, a servant in the employ of Ratanji Jaichand, a grocer, having his place of business opposite to Juma Masjid in Shaik Memon Street, with the theft of seven currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, two for Rs. 100 each, fifteen for Rs. 20 each, thirty-seven for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 42 in cash from a safe in the shop on Saturday last at early dawn. Evidence showed that accused was seen by one Virji Shamji near the watertap behind the shop of the complainant on Saturday morning. The front door of the complainant's shop was locked and the hind door open. Virji Shamji questioned the accused as to why was he there at that time of the day. Accused replied he had slept there that night. Eventually at about half past ten o'clock that morning when the complainant came to his shop he found the lock of his safe tampered with and the safe open. On examination it was ascertained that Rs. 7,912 in currency notes and cash were missing. Complainant set up inquiries and was led to suspect accused from the information received from Virji Shamji. Further inquiries showed that the hind door of the shop was left open by one of the servants of the complainant through mistake. At about 3-30 p. m. the same day complainant informed the police of the theft, and handed over the accused to Inspector Power, who at once set out to institute inquiries into the matter. Accused made a statement to Mr. Power and took him to the house of one Jagannath in Goolalwadi. At about 9 a. m. on that day accused had left a bundle with Jagannath telling him that it contained dirty cloths. Jagannath was not at home then, but later on at night Inspector Power got possession of the bundle which was opened before a "punch" on the chowky and all the currency notes valued at Rs. 7,87[illegible] were recovered. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 501 were awarded to the polic of the complainant.

THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR PERSIA.

ADDRESS BY THE BOMBAY IRANIS.

YESTERDAY afternoon about forty Irani Zoroastrians of Persia, at present residing in Bombay, headed by Dastur Khodadad, proceeded to the Esplanade Hotel Annexe and presented an address to H. E. Mirza Mahomed Khan, Consul-General for Persia in India, who is staying in that hotel. The arrangement for the presentation of the address had been made by Mr. Dinshaw Merwan Irani. Mr. Cawasjee D. Banajee, Vice Consul for Persia in Bombay, introduced the members of the deputation to his Excellency. Dastur Khodadad then read the address, which was printed in Persian on vellum and beautifully illuminated. It was stated on the address that the Irani Zoroastrians of Bombay were extremely pleased at the appointment of his Excellency as the Consul-General for Persia in India, and prayed that his Excellency who was adorned with knowledge and who was, as a mirror which reflected the favour of his imperial Majesty the Shah, might live long and be prosperous. [illegible] was the fervent wishes of the Irani residents of Bombay that the Almighty might shower His c[illegible]est blessings upon his Majesty the Shah of Persia under whose benignant rule all the subjects were [illegible] and prosperous. May God increase his pomp and dignity!

The address was enclosed in a silver casket and presented to the Consul-General by Mr. Dinshaw Merwan. The Consul-General in reply said he considered himself fortunate in having been appointed by his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia to a post in which he could look after the welfare of the Shah's subjects in India. Since the day the Shah ascended the throne of Persia he had been extremely solicitous for the good of his people and for the advancement of the trade and commerce of Iran with foreign countries. In this view his Majesty was strengthened by the two voyages he made to Europe. The beneficial results of the first of these were apparent in the reforms he introduced in his kingdom on his return home. By the second voyage far greater and more beneficial results would accrue. The Iranis should consider themselves very fortunate in having such a sympathetic ruler. His Highness, Atabek-e-Azam, Prime Minister of the State being an enlightened statesman supported his majesty in all his endeavours to improve the status of the people to make them advanced in civilization, contented with the government, and prosperous in their undertakings. As to the deputation his Excellency thanked them for the address they had presented. It was his duty to safeguard their interests, and he would always perform that duty with the greatest pleasure. He would assure them that he would not leave anything undone which would tend to their betterment and happiness.

His Excellency was garlanded and presented with a bouquet. The deputation then withdrew.

STRUCK BY A BULLET.

ABOUT half past 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon one Dhurmajee Zilloo, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years, residing at Arthur Road, was proceeding along Ripon Road towards Jacob Circle, when he was suddenly struck [illegible] by whom it is not known on the right calf and received thereon a small wound which began to bleed. He went to a pan soopari shop close by, and having obtained some chunam, applied it to the wound which ceased bleeding. On reaching home Dhurmajee examined the wound and discovered that it had been inflicted with a bullet. He informed the Police who conveyed him to the J. J. Hospital where a revolver bullet was extracted from the wound. Dhurmaji stated that when he was struck he heard no report. After his wound was dressed, he took the Police to Ripon Road and pointed out the spot where he was struck. Enquiries were made all along Ripon Road by Inspector Flanagan and Sub-Inspector Hassan, but up to the present no information has been obtained as to by whom or from where the revolver had been discharged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Death from all causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	5	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	10	14	97
Total plague deaths to date	121,197	100,701	
Same date last year	153	20	112

THE FAR EAST.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

A SHANGHAI OPINION.

REFERRING to telegrams announcing British naval movements, the "China Gazette" of the 29th ult., says:—The significant gathering of formidable British battleships and heavy cruisers, at the mouth of the Yangtse, in addition to the numerous vessels of lighter draught, will be welcomed as a sharp and unmistakeable answer to the German and French pretensions lately put forward in this region. The ostensible excuse may be that the state of affairs in Szechuen where Boxerism is rampant, and the recalcitrance of China over the Hunan massacres, affords ample grounds for the display of armed force which Great Britain is gathering at the entrance of the river, but we think it would be only idle to pretend that it is not intended quite or much as a warning to Germany especially, whose recent preposterous assumption of importance in this region cannot be regarded as less than a challenge to the entire British policy and position in China. By the Railway Convention entered into some few years back between England and Russia regarding railways in Manchuria and the Yangtse basin, it was stipulated that neither would encroach upon the other's preserves in these regions, and Germany by her agreement re the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway admitted that the Yangtse end of the projected line would be treated as in the British sphere of influence. Having got the open door everywhere (but in Shantung where she keeps it rigorously closed to outsiders), Germany now wants England to abandon her sphere in the Yangtse and to deny the British right to seek economic advantages in that sphere unless they share the same with Germany. The French agreed to the terms which the Germans made behind the back of Great Britain and Japan with Prince Ching over the evacuation of Shanghai except that they had the decency to strike out the cause about economic advantages and confined their efforts to the political and strategic side of the question. But it was only the other day that the French paper openly declared that the French soldiers here were at home upon French soil and that Shanghai should be regarded as a base, a point "d'arpui," for the assertion of a more forward policy by France in the Far East. It is high time for Great Britain to make good the claims that she formerly asserted in the Yangtse but which she has since by her own weakness and Quixotic generosity to all comers and her vacillation so done much impair.

TERRIBLE VOYAGE OF THE TACOMA.

The Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma, which arrived at Hongkong, on November 6, from America, had a terrible voyage across the Pacific. The vessel sailed from Tacoma on the 4th October. All went well till the 11th ult., when a strong west-south-west gale sprung up, accompanied by a dangerous sea. The 12th was fine, but on the 13th the wind came away from the south-east. Unfortunately, the steam steering gear jammed, and the vessel was steered from the after wheel house. By one a. m. on the 14th, a tremendous gale was blowing, accompanied by a fearfully high short across sea. The steamer shipped heavy seas, and was pooped by one about 2 a. m. when the port door of the after wheel-house was carried away. Before she had time to right herself, a tremendous sea struck her on the port side, abaft the smoke stack, smashing the two after life-boats, completely up-ending the large iron life-boat and laying it upside down across the galley skylight. The engineroom skylight was seriously damaged by one of the boats. As they were dangerous to the deck fittings, the wreckage of the two life-boats had to be thrown overboard. By the same sea, the saloon skylight was carried away and the saloon and state-rooms flooded. Below, the scene of destruction was appalling. To the crew and passengers it was an anxious moment, and it took the united efforts of an officer, quartermaster and four sailors in the after wheel-house to steady the ship in accordance with whistle signals from Captain Dixon on the bridge. Meanwhile, the chief officer and part of the crew fixed a tarpaulin over the skylight to prevent further damage from seas coming aboard, while the saloons and staterooms were baled out.

The weather continued to get worse, the barometer reaching its lowest reading between four and five o'clock. About 5 a. m., another big sea almost engulfed the steamer, carrying away the port quarter boat, and driving it bodily through the captain's room. The davits were snapped off like pipe-steams, the taff-rail disappeared, the deckhouse was wrecked, and a window in the wheel house stove in. The bulkhead between the captain's room and the social hall was washed overboard, and all the woodwork smashed like match wood. Pouring down the after companion way, the sea again flooded the saloon and ladies' after cabin, the store rooms and the linen locker. The captain says he never encountered such terrible weather in the Pacific. He, of course, remained on the bridge throughout the gale, and the officers and engineers backed him up nobly, and the passengers on board spoke highly of their conduct and also of the behaviour of the Chinese firemen and deck hands. After shipping this second heavy sea, the ship behaved splendidly, and rode out the gale well, though it was necessary to keep six men at the wheel. A quartermaster and two sailors were damaged by the wheel. The gale was encountered and the ship hove to at 6 p. m. on the 13th ult., in Lat. 51° 30 N., Long. 171° 30 W.

The ship was in a pitiable state when the gale subsided. The two ladies on board, a passenger and the stewardess, had a terrible time. Their rooms were flooded when the skylight washed away and all their belongings soaked in sea water. The Tacoma will require a good overhaul before she proceeds to sea.

ANTI-GERMAN OUTRAGE.

The newly-established passenger station for the German Yangtze steamers at Kichou, a station not far from Hankow, has been totally destroyed and plundered by the wharfingers of the other wharves. The wharfinger of the German wharf was driven into the Yangtze, but was saved.

Commenting on the above, the "N.C. Daily News" says:—It is to be hoped that no attempt is to be made to make capital out of the reported outrage on a German wharfinger at Kichou. Kichou is a village on the north bank of the Yangtze between Kuikiang and Hankow, some 15 miles below Cock's Head. There are no wharves or wharfingers there and steamers only call occasionally if lights are shown, when a sampan comes off with passengers. The so-called wharfingers are all Chinese, and the whole affair is evidently nothing but a row between competing steamer touts, of which the tout for the German steamers got the worst. It is unfortunate that such an exaggerated report should be promulgated just at the present conjuncture.

EUROPEAN PIRATE ON THE WEST RIVER.

ARMED LAUNCH AND SEARCH LIGHT.

A report is just to hand from Canton to the effect that of late a certain European in a steam-launch has been terrifying the boat population along the banks of the West River up to Shui Hing. He has boarded several junks and has got away with a good deal of money. The identity of the European has not yet been fathomed. The launch, besides being armed with machine guns and rifles, has an acytelene search light fixed on to the bow. He is supposed to be an American. The Viceroy of Canton has issued instructions to the commanders of the gunboats to effect his capture.

KWANGSI REBELS IN KWEICHOU PROVINCE.

THE "N. C. D. News" translates the following from their Ch'engsha native correspondent's letter:—News was received here the other day that a large body of Kwangsi rebels had invaded Kweichou province and was besieging the city of Hsingyinsien. Immediately after this Governor Yu Lien-san of this city received a telegram from Governor Teng Hua-hai, of Kweichou province, urging that as Hsiyihsien, which was being besieged by Kwangsi rebels, is near the Kweichou-Hunan frontiers, the authorities of the latter province should send aid to Kweichou and assist in raising the siege of Hsingyihsien and exterminating the invaders. Upon receipt of the dispatch Governor Yu Lien-san was just on the point of sending a strong force over the borders into Kweichou when another dispatch from Governor Teng Hua-hai arrived informing him that Hsingyihsien had succumbed to the assaults of the rebels who flushed with victory were being joined by large bands of desperadoes and rowdies. The dispatch also stated that the Kwangsi rebels were sending out placards proclaiming that the object of their invasion of Kweichou was not to ravage the province but merely to "borrow a passage into Szechuan, whither they (the rebels) were bound for the purpose of assisting the Boxers in that province."

OVER 1,200 officers and men of various regiments embarked at Southampton on No. 4 on board the transport Dilwara for South Africa. They comprise drafts of the 1st Dragoon Guards, 2nd batt. Bedfordshire Regt., 2nd batt. Scottish Rifles, 1st batt. South Staffordshire Regt., the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the 2nd batt. Wiltshire Regt., and detachments of the 7th Dragoon Guards, 8th Hussars Royal Eng., and details. The outgoing officers numbered 47. The vessel also takes out the first consignment of Christmas presents for the troops in South Africa.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Romney, 1,763 tons, Captain R Hursford sailed yesterday, for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain A F Hill, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 268 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3,354 tons, Captain Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 12th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itaura, 3,363 tons, Captain T P Babb, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 13th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Mexican Prince, 1,952 tons, Captain W Pirnce, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Batoum, 28 October, with a cargo of 3,352 tons kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 25th October, via coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Thorndale, 1,854 tons, Captain T McDonald, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Wilson and two children, Mrs T MacDonald, and 10 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C Scott, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers;—Mr F S Ayerton and 2 children, Mrs Rahmatbai and child, Mr M K Ghandi, Mrs D Costa and child, Mr and Mrs Pragjee and daughter, Mr and Mrs Mosa Sulleman, one lady and boy, Mr and Mrs R P Mehta, Mr C M Dalal, Mr D R Mehta and 700 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain C L Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 4th Nov., via intermediate ports, with China & Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Commander and Mrs F H Elderton, Lieut Huddlestone, Mr C Perrot, Mrs Blackstock Dawney, Miss Potter, Miss Alexander, Mr V Grental, Mr J Mcauliffe, Mr D Abdoolally, Mr W Ebrahim, Lieut and Mrs Piris, Lieut Vale, Mr and Mrs Curtovich, Major and Mrs H H Smythe, Mr H A Orme, Mr S H Hooper, Mr W Jack, Mr R Ritchie, Mr F M Harda, Mr and Mrs Cave Brown Cave, 2nd Lieut Sitwell, Col Laughton, Mr Kohler, Mr A T Toomey, Miss E Black, Mr Lewis Peck, Captain C N Watson and 19 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Mexican Prince s	Penrice	Batoum, Oct 28
	Kangra s	Carey	Calcutta, Oct 25
24	Chusan s	Daniel	Shanghai, Nov 4
	Itaura s	Babb	Calcutta, Nov 13
	Surada s	Neilson	Calcutta, Nov 12

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Thorndale s	McDonald	Antwerp
	Romney s	Hurford	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Haidari, Hill, for Jeddah
" Nuddea, Scott, for Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Java entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—75 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Co; 37 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 19 cwt beeswax R Dossa and Co; 25 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 55 bales skins R M Kooka; 12 bales hides Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 19 cases Indian condiments N K Jassawalla; 138 cases India black tea Shaw Wallace and Co; 24 cwt deer horns R M Kooka; 130 cwt fishmaws Dhunjee and Co; 4000 cwt cottonseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 100 bales hemp and 400 cwt gum Hirjee Govindjee; 20 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 40 cwt deer horns M Mohomed and Co; 20.0 cwt cottonseed Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville de Metz s—770 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.
Persia s—1001 cwt gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co; 18 bales hemp and 443 bundles coir yarn Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Port Albert s—31479 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—400 cwt gum Govind Sojpal; 79 cwt turmeric D Mowjee; 206 cwt myrabollams Jaitha Hurchund; 55 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 4 pots rosa oil F Fischer and Co; 2 pots rosa oil J H E Obadiah; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Umballa left to-day.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Massilia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the morning of the 23rd inst.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay on the 23rd inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong, on the 22nd inst.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 24.

Monday.—The depression which was in North-West India yesterday has filled up after giving light snow and rain in the North-West Hymalayas and light showers in the adjacent plains and district. Murree and Sonemarg have received half an inch. Skies continued cloudy in Kashmir, but rain has cleared in North-West India. The chief features of the present pressure distribution are a general excess over the whole country and unusually steep gradients in the West and South Peninsula which are accompanied with strong easterly winds on the west coast. Light showers have fallen in Ceylon and at Nagapatam. Temperature of the past 24 hours was in large excess in Sind, Central and South-West Punjab, and in considerable to large defect in the Deccan, the south and east of the Central Provinces, north of the East Coast, Assam and Upper and Central Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH NOVEMBER 1902.

Amritsar—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Moolan—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Cotton picking general. Wheat and rapeseed being sown.

Delhi—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Seasonable Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general, Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia—Mornings cold and dewy, Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. No further rain expected. Cotton picking general and prospects much improved. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grain doing well.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 24TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Lahore, Jacobabad and Poona, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Gradients are steep on the West and moderate on the East Coast.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Ratnagiri and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 6° in excess of the normal for the day in Sind and the minimum 5° to 11° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa and Jacobabad, and 5° to 9° in defect at Bhavnagar-Para, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Akola, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Secunderabad. The temperature ranged from 93° at Deesa to 46° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Ceylon, Madras, Mysore, Deccan and along the coast from Goa to Bombay. Humidity has increased considerably at Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Raipur, Dwarka, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Delhi.

Rain.—About a quarter of an inch has fallen at Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—Difference of pressure between the coast and the inland stations is large and strong winds from E. and N. E. are blowing on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin and also on the Coromandel Coast.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

AN AHMEDNAGAR PRISONER-OF-WAR.

WHILE the Boer prisoners were at Ahmednagar, one of them, Mr. Dietolof van Warmelo, devoted some of his enforced leisure to the compilation of a narrative of his experiences. "On Commando" it is called, and the publishers are Messrs. Methuen. It was written in Dutch, but has been put into English "by a young lady from what was the Orange Free State," and we are told by Mr. Frederick van Eeden that it may be taken as truly representative of the Afrikander spirit which has been so much misconceived in England. Being the son of a Transvaal clergyman, and having been taught to distinguish between Meum and Tuum, he had qualms of conscience at the outset as to the manner in which the Boer forces obtained their "victuals and drink." When he left his home Mr. Warmelo, like many others, was given to understand that efficient commissariat arrangements had been made by their respective Governments, but they found that such was not the case. Mr. Warmelo came to the reluctant conclusion that in an unorganised army looting is an unnecessary evil. There were always some of the lower classes who were ring-leaders, but when the commandos reached a house or farm they looted "because the burghers are on commando, and they must be well supplied with all necessaries so as to be able to fight well." So they reasoned and so they looted. Mr. Warmelo, however, can affirm, to the honour of the burghers, that it was not their intention to plunder, and in the beginning much was done to prevent it. The lower class Uitlander who joined the Boers "for the sake of booty and not for love and sympathy" with them, is declared to have been largely responsible for the bad name they got among right-minded people who did not know the facts of the case. It was the same as regards the [illegible], he says. If anyone missed his horse, he had but to look for it among the Irish corps or some other Uitlander corps, and unless he knew his beast well he would fail to recognise it, as both mane and tail would have been cut short by the thief. Sometimes the Boer was as slim as the Uitlander, for, truth to tell, Mr. Warmelo found that very few men are proof against the demoralising influence of war, and he will not deny that the war showed up many of the Boers' faults.

In the course of his narrative Mr. Warmelo gives a vivid account of the unromantic side of guerilla warfare, of which he had much before he fell into the hands of the "khakis." The appearance of the guerillas, he admits, was striking. During the heat of the day, when the dust lay thickly about them, they sat in ragged clothes, with shaggy, uncombed beards, on poor, hardly-treated ponies, meekly staring in front of them, seemingly indifferent to the moral hurt they were suffering and the physical pain they felt in all their limbs after a long, tiring ride. "At the start of one of our journeys," says the writer, "an animated conversation sometimes helped to pass the time, but it soon flagged, leaving us staring in front of us in the usual dispirited dull way. Our talk became daily more prosaic and superficial. We had not the energy to express our deepest sentiments, and things which were formerly pleasant were strange to us now. We had no spur to enliven our thoughts in our monotonous life. To the careless there was nothing startling in this moral numbness, but the more sensitive grieved over it and were humiliated by the shallowness that had come into our lives." How utterly depressed they became may be gathered from the fact that if one lost a pot, or if a kettle broke, or a mug were stolen he was depressed for days as if a heavy blow had fallen upon him, and an inclination to cruelty became one of the prominent traits in the character of the burghers. The influence of their womenfolks was of a varied kind. Some wives, impatient and not over patriotic, wrote of suffering in the refugee camps and bade their husbands surrender. Others pluckily wrote that the life in camp was endurable and bade them fight to the end. With our own men, and the consciousness of victory in the end, life was trying enough. But with the ever-fleeing guerillas it was horrible. "Sometimes a constant rain cast a shadow over the sunny Hoogeveld and made our lives sombre and almost unbearable. Then our tattered garments could not dry on our bodies, and everything about us was wet and dirty. Even in dry weather fuel was almost unattainable, for the treeless Hoogeveld had been almost exhausted by the many large commandos which had visited the Uitspan places. In wet weather it was almost an impossibility to make a fire. Whoever had an ailment passed unpleasant nights then ; each night meant a nail in his coffin." Mr. Warmelo does not believe that any European army would have kept its moral tone so high under demoralising circumstances as did that small army of Boers. The foreigners had left them, and "traitors and thieves had gone over to the stronger party."

If, as is said, Mr. Wolmaran's statements may be taken as truly representative of the Afrikander spirit, it is too much to suppose that racial feeling will disappear at any early period. Before peace came they knew they must still fight despite all talk of intervention. They ceased to be curious about the plans of their generals. It was all one whether it were morning, noon, or night ; whether they had to march one, two, or three hours longer ; whether they had to march at all or remain where they were. Their clothes had fallen to pieces. Some were in tatters, and had to disappear on the few occasions that ladies visited them. During the day they sat in wet clothes staring dismally out into the rain. At night they tried to warm their naked bodies by covering themselves with the dirty wool that happened to be lying about. It is not possible to become suddenly enamoured of those who drove them to this pitch. Nor is it easy to forgive those whom they believe responsible for the privations suffered by their women and children. After the bombardment of Boesmanskop the women and children fled. They were the wives and daughters of captured burghers who had to look on helplessly at their flight. There were many of the old men and boys who preferred the society of the women to the danger of the bombs. "Some of the women were not kind, and reproached us for being the cause of the misery." But they did not admit it and blamed the women for leaving their homes. It had been better, writes Mr. Wolmarans, if the women had stayed at home and depended on the mercy of the enemy. They should not have undertaken the terrible journey. A woman cannot flee from a place to place like a man, and life in a refugee camp would have been better. "If they had remained at home, they might have saved their homes, but now the enemy was sure to destroy and burn the deserted farms." Thus Mr. Wolmarans admits there is good in his enemy, and if he and others returning to South Africa will remember the fact, and that those who were magnanimous to his women relatives in the camps and as generous as circumstances would permit to him whilst he was a prisoner in their hands, they will hasten the restoration of their country to happiness.

INFANTRY TACTICS AND MODERN WEAPONS. MAJOR P. HOLLAND, of the 47th Sikhs, has issued a second edition of his translation of a German work on tactics, dealing with infantry formations and modern weapons. The first edition of the work was issued in 1897, but Major Holland points out that though when the volume was first published the old order of "things tactical" had not undergone the actual ordeal of experience in war, it was still interesting to note how substantially correct the German author was in his forecast of the effect of modern weapons upon Infantry tactics. The whole theme of the work is the "gaining of the objective in attack," and although modifications of the actual formations on the battlefield have been made during the last few years, this underlying principle remains even more worthy of employment than before it had stood the real test upon the field of operations. The translator makes a reference to a question which is by no means a discovery of his, but which is worth noting. He says that in view of the changes in modern tactics effected by modern weapons, it seems almost incredible that when the Army first took the field in South Africa regiments and brigades undertook attacks upon the enemy's position in the formations laid down in the drill book ; and that it needs no very great intelligence to point out that had these regiments and brigades been opposed by a highly trained and disciplined army, they would have been practically annihilated. Whereas at one time such a statement would have been regarded as rank heresy, the salutary effect of the war in South Africa has been such as to prevent tacticians, for some time at any rate, from being aggrieved at such an utterance. Another remark which is worthy of consideration also arises out of our South African experience. The problem of infantry tactics is and must always be a varying one. We are naturally prone to accept such a lesson as that administered in the South African War and to act upon it, but Major P. Holland sagely points out that it would be unwise to accept those lessons as infallible. There is one undoubted fact, however, that whenever and wherever the British Army may be engaged in future, the improvements in modern weapons will still further revolusionise modern tactics and modern infantry with military straightforwardness. Major Holland points out a mistake, or at least an apparent mistake, which he made in connection with the first edition of the work. When the translation was first published, he held out the opinion that the formations proposed in the work would be open to the objection that they gave hostile artillery a deep and, therefore, a good target. Actual experience in South Africa has, however, proved that by such formations alone could an enemy's position be ever reached, and Major Holland is not slow to point this out. The volume is a valuable addition to the many useful text books written by Indian Army Officers.

THE IVORY SUPPLY. THE slaughter of the elephant in Africa is going on at such a rapid rate that unless it is possible to have a "close" time for the animal in the regions where he is still most numerous it will not be long before the world's supply of ivory will be exhausted. Africa is the main source of supply, and it is estimated that every year 70,000 elephants are slaughtered for the needs of the ivory market. That is a rate of destruction that not even the great internal resources of the dark continent can long withstand, especially in the case of an animal that reproduces as slowly as the elephant. The effect of this wholesale slaughter has been visible in a gradually decreasing quantity of ivory on the market during recent years. Within the past ten years the average British imports of this beautiful substance have been considerably below three hundred tons, and with the decline in quantity there has been a corresponding rise in the price of the commodity. The destruction of the African elephant has gone so far that very few of the animals are to be found south of the Zambesi, and as a result the amount of ivory passing through the Cape market is now extremely small. The chief centre of the ivory trade is Mozambique. The animal which supplies the ivory is perhaps to be found in greatest number in certain of the west central regions, but large quantities come from the vast area west of Nyassa, which has for years been the mainstay of the Zanzibar coast slave-borne trade. Apart from the need for giving the elephant a chance the decreasing quantity of available ivory is more and more compelling the use of substitutes for purposes for which ivory is most admirably adapted. Celluloid has largely taken the place of the superior article, and wares which were formerly made of ivory, manufacturers tell us must now be made of this substitute. What is described as vegetable ivory is provided by the nut of the Tagua palm, but celluloid is easily first among the substitutes which now masquerade as ivory. This, of course, can be easily tolerated especially if it postpones the day when the elephant will have disappeared, like the mammoths of the prime, from the face of the globe. In India and Ceylon some attempt is made to preserve the comparatively few elephants that remain, and in Africa some restriction on the wholesale slaughter of the animals seems to be necessary.

THE FRONTIER FIGHTING. THE recent attack on the Gumatti fort recalls the very similar incident at the same place three years ago. On 6th February, 1899, a small force with a couple of mountain guns moved out from Bannu on precisely the same errand as took Colonel Tonnochy to Gumatti on the 18th instant. On arrival at Gumatti the villagers came in and surrendered, but the towers opened fire upon the force. The mountain guns were able to make no impression upon the stone work, and the force had eventually to withdraw. The outlaws followed up the retirement, the little column having, before it got back to Bannu, six sepoys killed besides fifteen wounded, including Major Davison, 2nd Sikhs, and Lieutenant Houston, 1st Sikhs. A stronger column was sent a few days later to take the place, but found the towers deserted. The buildings were blown up and nothing more could be done. During the three years which have since elapsed raid has been added to raid, the towers have been rebuilt, and the experience of last Tuesday shows that the robber chieftains and their followers lost none of their ancient spirit. Salgai who died fighting in the tower was one of the two principal leaders of the outlaws, the other being Jan who is still at large. Salgai was wanted in 1899 for murder, and the tale of his offences has since then increased. He must have known, therefore, that he was fighting with a halter round his neck, which accounts for the desperate courage he displayed.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

WE regret to hear that Colonel Stowell, Director of Military Education, who is now at home on leave, is too ill to return to India and is consequently vacating his appointment.

THE Collector of Tinnevelly anticipates that a pearl fishery will be possible in 1903-1904.

MR. STANLEY ISMAN, I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, intends taking nine months' furlough from March next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 1st November, 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 63,933 maunds and Rs. 5,455 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 11th October, 1902, amounted to Rs.10,852, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,486. Total earnings from 1st July to 11th October shows Rs. 1,31,064, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,051,

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 11th October, 1902, amounted to Rs. 2,399, an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 260. Total earnings from 1st July to 11th October shows Rs. 40,739, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,533.

MR. J. A. BOURDILON, C. S. I., who has been appointed to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is the senior Civilian of the Province outside the High Court. He was appointed to the Civil Service in 1868 and arrived in India two years later. He succeeded the late Mr. Nolan as Member of the Board of Revenue a few months ago.

PRIVATE information has reached Colombo that the Admiralty has requested the stocking there of an immense supply of coal, aggregating over half-a-million tons. The East India and China Squadrons are to be strengthened, and the United States are also augmenting their Squadron in the China Seas, which all points to a distinct uneasiness in the International Situation in the Far East.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Madras are giving a Garden Party at the residence of Mr. N. Subramanyam (the Hermitage, the Luz) on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m., in honour of their President the Hon'ble Colonel Sir George Moore on the eve of his retirement, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill have kindly accepted an invitation to be present.

"AFTER an absence of several months," says a Kulu correspondent, "the leopards seem to have turned up again. One broke into a table at Koplas in north Mundi, and killed two Androle sheep that were tied up, when a bull, who was tied up there also, broke his halter and charged straight for the leopard ; the owner of the cattle, hearing the noise, came with the neighbours to see what the matter was. No sooner had he opened the door than the leopard came flying out, closely pursued by the bull. Two or three of the men nearest the door were upset by the charging beasts ; the leopard fled at once, but the bull took some time to catch."

VOLUNTEERING does not apparently flourish in the Straits Settlements. At the time the last Mail left Singapore the Commanding Officer of the local Volunteers was suing two of the members of the Corps for damages by reason of the loss of the capitation grant due to their having failed to make themselves efficient. And a great scandal has been caused by the Government having charged a Volunteer officer for the value of the long service decoration awarded him. The Officer in question refused to pay the claim, but being a Government servant, the amount in question—two dollars and 75 cents, or a trifle over three rupees,—was ordered to be deducted from his salary bill for October. In the Hongkong Legislative Council also at the Budget discussion held at the end of last month, the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair, a non-official member, said that he considered the vote for Volunteers to be "a useless expenditure."

THE Bengal Press have a very pretty grievance with the Lahore Veterinary College. It seems that up till lately a rule has been in force in that institution prohibiting "postmortem" examinations of cows or pigs or any other "sacred or prohibited animals." Now, we are told, the Principal has had the temerity to subject the carcass of a bull to examination for educational purposes, and to declare that in future the thing will be done as a matter of course. The Bengali Press is indignant, and in its anxious loyalty prophesies the most dire results to British rule if the practice is continued. We do not know if the Principal will be able to carry out his reform or if the opposition of religion will be too strong for him ; but we wonder, observes the "Pioneer," what kind of veterinary surgeons can be made out of men who refuse to approach the body of a dead animal. We must suppose, by the way, that the shallow Voltaireism of the Indian student has not infected the mere conservative and bucolic young men who attend the Lahore Veterinary College ; they must still be imbued with the old-world piety of their Bengali champions.

THE "ROYALS" AND THEIR COLONEL.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S BRITISH REGIMENT.

HIS Majesty William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, is Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons of the British Army. The regiment has recently returned from South Africa, where, in the Boer war, it bore a conspicuous and distinguished part. To-morrow, (Nov 9) at Shorncliffe, where the "Royals" (to give the regiment its familiar "short title") are now lying, the Emperor will review his English regiment of horse. A special parade of the corps, which was one of the Union Brigade at Waterloo, has been ordered, and the preparations that are being made for it are being watched with the greatest possible interest. The occasion is believed to be unique No instance of a foreign monarch holding an honorary position in the British army having his own regiment out for inspection or review on its return from active service is recorded.

COLONELS AND COLONELS-IN-CHIEF.

The Emperor William's visit and the circumstance of his proposed inspection of "the Royals" have attracted no little public attention to the rank of colonel-in-chief and colonel of regiments in the British army. Both are peculiar, and nowadays they are honorary appointments. Formerly a substantially fat salary attached to the colonelcy of a regiment, and in the entire service but few of the old stipendiary colonels remain—perhaps only some two or three in all. Practically, as appointments, they were rewards for long and meritorious services, and, held by officers who were usually of general rank, were looked upon very much in the light of special service pensions. It is not clear that officers appointed to regiments as their colonel had any specifically defined duties towards them. Colonels-commandant were, as they still are, very different people. If colonels or lieutenants-colonels commanding wished a "favour" asked in "high places," or of "exalted persons," then the Colonel of the regiment was perhaps considered useful. At great reviews, or on ceremonial occasions, the Colonel enjoyed the privilege of riding at the head of his corps in front of the officer actually in command. Beyond these things it is to be feared they did but little else than draw their pay, which no doubt they did with unfailing regularity.

A PRINCELY PRESERVE.

A number of regiments, in addition to colonels, who, as already stated, are in these more practical times purely honorary officers, have Colonels-in-Chief. For a regiment to possess a Colonel-in-Chief says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is regarded as a particular distinction, as in practice the rank is reserved to members of the Royal family and the monarchs of friendly foreign Powers. How closely—it may almost be said, jealously—is this honour preserved may be realised from the fact that the entire British Army List only discloses the names of seven Colonels-in-Chief. The King is Colonel-in-Chief of each of the regiments of Household troops—the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Foot Guards. His Majesty is also Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment which he has always throughout his career regarded as particularly his own, the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COLONELCIES.

The Prince of Wales, who in one way or another is connected with no fewer than eight regiments, is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the Royal Marines. The Duke of Connaught is commissioned to some dozen regiments, both regular and auxiliary, and is Colonel-in-Chief of four—the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, the Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and, his most recent appointment, the Army Service Corps. The charge of the uniforms worn from time to time by his Royal Highness, which range from that of a Field Marshal to an honorary colonel of a Volunteer regiment, must be a very serious responsibility to his valet. The Duke of Cambridge is also Colonel-in-Chief of four corps—the 17th Lancers (the "Death or Glory Boys"), the Royal Regiment of Artillery, the Corps of Royal Engineers, and the King's Royal Rifles. His Royal Highness also holds the rank which was conferred upon him by the late Queen at the time he retired from the command of the army of Honorary Colonel-in-Chief to the Forces.

EMPERORS THREE.

The three remaining Colonels-in-Chief of regiments in the British army are the German Emperor, the Emperor of Russia, and the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor William's regiment, as already stated, is the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, to which he was appointed on May 5, 1894. His Majesty, who is also a British Field-Marshal, and, by the way, an Admiral of the British Fleet as well, has evinced the keenest interest in what he is pleased to describe as "my British regiment," and invariably makes due observance of its festivals. This exchange of courtesies and amenities is very highly appreciated by "the Royals," and the Emperor is certain to receive a most cordial welcome from all ranks when he pays them his promised visit at Shorncliffe on Saturday. The Kaiser's photograph, taken in the uniform of the "Royals," is a very striking picture. The Emperor Nicholas's British commission is dated the 8th of December, 1894, and it is the 2nd Dragoons, the famous Scots Greys, who enjoy the Colonelcy-in-Chief of the Emperor of all the Russias. A deputation of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Greys visited Petersburg, at the invitation of the Tsar, shortly after his appointment, in order that they might pay their respects to his Imperial Majesty. The members of the deputation were made recipients of valued decorations on the occasion of their visit to the Russian capital, where they were sumptuously entertained by the Emperor and the officers of his Majesty's Guard Corps. It was on March 25, 1896, that Queen Victoria conferred the Colonelcy-in-Chief of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards upon "His Majesty Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G.," as the official announcement had it.

REGIMENTS THREE.

Each of these regiments is a particularly fine corps of repute and record extending far beyond the confines of the British Isles. Both the "Royal" and the "Greys" enjoy the distinction of carrying an eagle on their standards and appointments, in token of the capture by them of a brace of French "eagles" at Waterloo. The history of these various regiments may be said to be epitomized in the "honours" which are blazoned upon their guidons, those of the "Royals" being the eagle aforesaid and "Deltingen," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Balaklava," "Sevastopol." Their regimental motto is "Spectemur agendo." They also bear the crest of England within the Garter. The "Greys'" honour roll includes an eagle, as before-mentioned. "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," "Malplaquet," "Dettingen," "Waterloo," "Balaklava," "Sevastopol." Their motto is "Second to none," and for crest they have the thistle within the Garter, and the legend of the great Scottish Order, the Thistle. The "K.D.G.'s are proud of the Royal Cipher within the Garter as their crest, and their honours run—"Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," "Malplaquet," "Dettingen," "Waterloo," "Sevastopol," "Taku Forts," "Pekin," "South Africa, 1879." Each of these regiments served in the recent war against the Boers, and no doubt permission will shortly be granted to them to add it to their list.

His Majesty King Edward enjoys the distinction of being connected as Colonel with both German, Russian, Austrian, Danish, and Portuguese regiments, and he is "a la suite" of several others. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge are also Colonels of various German and Russian regiments. It will no doubt be fresh in the recollection of the public that deputations from King Edward's German and Danish regiments were assembled in London in order to be present at the Coronation in June last, when his Majesty was stricken with the dangerous illness which necessitated the postponement of the solemnity for nearly three months.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

LORD KITCHENER AT ADEN.

CONSULTATION WITH COL. MAITLAND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Aden correspondent cables that Lord Kitchener had a long consultation with Colonel Maitland on board the Egypt regarding the Somali Campaign.

FLAG INCIDENT NEAR PEKING.

SIR E. SATOW'S FIRMNESS.

BRITISH FLAG REPLACES CHINESE.

Reuter wiring from Peking states that Chinese having hoisted the Chinese flag at the Tongshan coal-mines, Sir C. Satou proceeded thither and instructed the British Commander to replace it by the British flag, which was done, the Chinese offering no resistance.

ADEN HINTERLAND DISPUTE.

TURKISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

The Turkish troops have been withdrawn from the disputed territory in the Aden hinterland pending the result of the delimitation.

COLONIAL LORDS MAYOR.

MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY EXALTED.

The king has conferred the titles of Lord Mayor on the Mayors of Melbourne and Sydney.

MR. KRUGER'S FORTUNE.

THE CAPITAL HE TOOK FROM PRETORIA.

It is stated at Brussels that Mr. Kruger carried from Pretoria £700,000, including 3,500 shares in the South African Railway.

INDIAN IRON MAKING SCHEMES.

MR. J. M. TATA IN AMERICA.

CONTRACTS PLACED FOR PLANT.

The "Standard" says that the New York Universal Fuel Company, under the management of Mr. Joseph Leiter, is reported to have a good share in contracts aggregating twelve million dollars for building coking plants, blast furnaces, and iron mills in India. This is connected with Mr. Tata's visit to America.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, the 22nd instant, states :—

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, who is now in the United States, has placed with American owners contracts for iron plant of a value of over two million sterling.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

President Roosevelt speaking at Philadelphia said that the United States had to deal with many serious industrial questions, including the Trusts, but that the United States had the power and would find a way to solve them.

EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Reuter, wiring from Shanghai to-day, announces that the evacuation of Shanghai began yesterday with the departure of the Japanese Contingent.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

There was a severe earthquake in Jamaica yesterday.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left for Bombay at 5 p.m. yesterday.

HONOURING A RETIRED OFFICIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, NOVEMBER 23.

At the invitation of Mr. Hamirbhai, Inamdar of Valsan, a large and influential gathering was held in the Dharamsala at Anand to do honour to the retired Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate Khan Bahadur Bamanjee Edaljee Modi.

The meeting was attended by representative men from all parts of the Kaira District, including Rao Bahadur Belwadi, Executive Engineer ; Khan Bahadur Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices ; barristers, magistrates, pleaders, patels, and others. Several persons spoke highly of the benevolence, nobility, and kindness of the retired Deputy Collector.

Songs, specially composed for the occasion, were sung, and sleight of hand tricks were performed by Professor Pandya who came from Poona. Tea and other refreshments were provided for all.

Amid loud cheers Rao Bahadur Belwadi garlanded the Deputy Collector and the Inamdar presented to him a beautiful boquet, attar, etc. After the distribution of flowers by Dharamsi, the party broke up.

At the railway station almost all the influential people attended to bid good bye to Khan Bahadur Bamanjee who left for Nadiad amid loud cheers. He will stay with Mr. Nariman there and will leave this district finally for Surat.

THE Delhi Art Exhibition is to be open all day, and probably also in the evenings, after dinner, from 30th December to 28th February next. Sundays will probably be reserved as Zenana days with admission to females only. Admission will be one rupee, season tickets costing five rupees. Catalogues and an illustrated guide to the Exhibition have been prepared, and arrangements have been made for artizans to sell their wares to visitors at fixed prices.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL ON TOUR.

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 24.

Mr. John Barrett, Commissioner-General to the World's Fair, St. Louis, arrived here from Singapore yesterday.

To-day, he presents to the Governor an invitation to Ceylon to participate in the Fair. To-morrow he addresses a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce regarding the scope of the Exhibition.

He leaves for Calcutta, via Tuticorin, on Friday, accompanied by Mr. Theodore Hardee, his secretary.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, NOVEMBER 24.

Tilak's case was resumed this morning. Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Strangman wanted an adjournment till Wednesday which the court granted.

Nagpurkar was re-examined by Mr. Strangman. Mr. Kurandaker re-examined Nagpurkar with regard to the agreement between Tai Maharaj and Radhabai at the time of the adoption. Tai had sole charge of the property.

The case was adjourned till Thursday next.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT POONA.

ONE LAKH RUPEES DAMAGES.

A fire took place last night in the Guzerathi's temple of Vithal Narayen which was gutted. The fire originated by a kerosineh oil lamp falling from the hand of a servant on the carpet which was immediately set on fire. The building was a three storied one. The fire occurred on the second story, and the whole building was soon set ablaze. In one of the rooms gold and silver jewellery and valuable clothing were placed, all of which were burnt. The loss is roughly estimated at more than a lakh of rupees.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 24.

Major-General C. H. Scott, Director-General of Ordnance in India, accompanied by Major R. Stuart, Assistant Director-General, arrived in Madras to-day on a tour of inspection of arsenals and factories in India. He will proceed to Coonoor this evening.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY DISASTER.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.

The committee appointed to enquire into the recent Mangapatnam disaster places on record its high sense of the services of the following passengers in helping the survivors :—Reverend Father Leo, Private Simpson, Durham Light Infantry, and Messrs. Lanti Geralomo and Coursi Luigi, Italian miners.

The Madras Railway Company are sending Private Simpson a silver watch in recognition of his services.

BREACHES ON THE NILGIRI RAILWAY.

Several slips have occurred on the Nilgiri Railway due to heavy rain on Saturday and traffic has been completely blocked.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESIGNATION OF DR. MILLER.

Acting under medical advice the Hon'ble Doctor Miller has resigned his seat on the Madras Legislative Council

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A PARSEE.

APPEAL AGAINST CAPITAL SENTENCE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 24.

Chanda, the jeweller of Jubbulpore, who was sentenced to be hanged for murdering a Madrasi by the Jubbulpore judge, was acquitted by Mr. Ismay, the Judicial Commissioner of Nagpur, on appeal to-day. Mr. Branson, from Bombay, defended, and Mr. Dillon from Nagpur appeared for the Crown. Great sensation prevailed in court during the trial of the appeal. The court was excessively crowded by people of all nationalities. The judgment has given universal satisfaction.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

TRANSFER OF POLICE OFFICERS.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

No fewer than eight witnesses were examined at to-day's sitting of the Police Commission. Mr. Allen, the District Magistrate of Alipore, said that the separation of the Calcutta Police from the general police force of Bengal caused much inconvenience in the practical working, apart from the difficulty of securing efficient co-operation between the Calcutta and Bengal Police. There was no doubt that under the present system Calcutta Superintendents and Inspectors are all their lives in Calcutta. They formed a clique which is too strong for the Commissioner. He advocated placing the Calcutta Police under the Inspector-General with power to transfer Superintendents and Inspectors from Calcutta to the Mofussil.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The transport Wakool arrived in Calcutta from Hongkong to-day with the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble Vertie, and left this evening for Meerut by a special troop train.

On the departure of the 20th Bombay Infantry from Calcutta by the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning on the 28th instant for Bombay, the 16th Rajputs take their place at Alipore. The regiment is expected to arrive on the 26th instant from Ranchi and Buxar.

The transport Manitoba from Natal arrives in Bombay about the 6th proximo, with drafts for numerous corps.

No. 41 Company, Garrison Artillery, on their arrival in England will be stationed at Dover.

MEETING OF PARSEE LADIES AT NAVSARI.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE INCOME TAX.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Nov. 24.

A mass meeting of Parsee ladies was held to-day at Sorab Baug to protest against the income tax. The income is rated at a minimum of Rs. 100 and a maximum of over Rs. 500, including their only industry of preparing the sacred thread (kastee) and tape too—the poor income on which they use to maintain them. Great consternation prevails. A lady read a petition to be forwarded to the Gaekwar. Many speakers deplored their condition with pathos, and appointed one of their townsmen to do the needful, and to inform the Maharani and superior officers concerned.

THE LATE SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

The "Times" in a long obituary notice of the late Sir John Woodburn eulogises his rule in Bengal and says his loss will be felt throughout the country. Lady Woodburn will receive universal sympathy.

Lady and Miss Woodburn leave Calcutta for England on Thursday.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

NOBEL PRIZE AWARDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

The announcement is made that the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has been awarded the Nobel prize of £8,000 for the researches it has carried on with regard to the causation of malaria.

THE NINTH LANCERS' CASE.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE DEBATE.

The "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 23rd inst., states :—

The "Globe" referring to the 9th Lancers' debate condemns the Star Chamber Procedure and stigmatises the whole business as being on a par with General Mercier's methods.

The "Daily Chronicle" on the other hand highly commends the action of the Indian Government, and says Lord Curzon's countrymen should be proud of him for the stand he has made for conscience and humanity.

RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR CHITTAGONG.

TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

A Chittagong message, dated November, the 23rd instant, states :—

The up mixed train on the Assam-Bengal Railway was wrecked near Feni station. The engine tender was thrown off the line and fell over a bridge of three spans 20 feet each. Eight goods waggons were badly derailed.

No passengers were injured, but one fireman died from his injuries, and the driver and another fireman were slightly injured.

It is stated that the train wreckers removed footplates and slewed the rails slightly over.

A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered by the railway authorities for informations leading to the detection of the offenders.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

THE EMPEROR'S ARRIVAL.

London, November 8th.—In connection with the Kaiser William's visit to England, the German newspapers betray much nervousness regarding England's attitude towards Germany. They advise both nations to say nothing to create further estrangement.

The English newspapers refer in friendly terms to the Kaiser, but are reserved towards Germany.

The "Times" declares that it is impossible to forget Germany's campaign of animosity and scurrility, which the German Government made no attempt to check. It is, adds the same journal, imperative that Britain should pursue a vigilant national policy, keeping a wary eye on Germany, who has unflinchingly pressed for advantages in regions where British interests predominated.

London, November 9th.—The Emperor William of Germany arrived in England yesterday.

A flotilla of British destroyers escorted the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" into the port of Sheerness, where His Imperial Majesty was received with a Royal salute from the battleships in harbour. At 10 o'clock in the morning, the Kaiser entrained for Shorncliffe, where he was received by Lord Roberts, the British Commander-in-Chief. Immediately on his arrival, the Emperor, who wore the uniform of the Royal Dragoon Guards, of which regiment he is Honorary Colonel, and, mounted on the same white charger which he rode at the late Queen's funeral, reviewed his regiment in pelting rain and a gale of wind.

In speaking to the regiment, His Imperial Majesty made a sympathetic reference to Queen Victoria, and called for cheers for King Edward. After lunch with the officers of the Royal Dragoons, the Emperor started for Sandringham via London, where he was received with public applause and repeated ovations. The King met His Royal kinsman at Wolferton, shaking hand with him and saluting him on the cheek. Extraordinary precautions were taken for the Emperor's safety by the railway companies. The junctions were all cleared for half an hour, and closely watched by detectives.

Mr. Balfour (the Premier), Lord Lansdowne (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Mr. Chamberlain (Secretary of State for the Colonies), and Mr. Brodrick (Secretary of State for War), are of the Sandringham birthday party.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE Transport Assaye, Captain G. W. F. Browne will sail to-day for England, with details consisting of 57 officers, 10 ladies, 16 children, 1,017 non-commissioned officers and men, 49 women, and 94 children.

"B" Battery R. H. A., and details from Deolali with their baggage, were railed to Bombay in two extra trains, as follows :—The first train, with "B" Battery R. H. A., and details, about 6 officers and 237 men (including the usual Ration Party and Gate Guard), and all lying-down cases and the families and the heavy baggage, left Deolali at 9 p. m. on 23rd November and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6-0 a. m. yesterday morning. The second train with 6 officers and 400 men of the Royal Sussex Regiment, left Deolali at 10-0 p. m. last night and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 7-0 a. m. yesterday morning. The 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, now at Colaba, embarked on board at 6-30 a. m. yesterday morning. The troops and baggage were embarked as they arrived.

The following are the names of the Officers :—

Col and Mrs C R Townley and 2 daughters, Suffolk Regt
Lieut Col and Mrs J Watson, R A M C
Lieut Col Noding, R A M C
Lieut Col G W Robinson, R A M C
Maj Strawbezie, Suffolk Regt
Maj C F Blane, R H A
Maj and Mrs E H Myles and child, R A M C
Maj G W Davison, Durham L I
Capt M Boyle, R A M C
Capt C M Fleury, R A M C
Capt W J B Tweedie, A and S
Capt C O Head, R H A
Capt C G M Biomfield, R W Regt
Capt R C Saville, Durham, L I
Capt E B Hales, Durham L I
Capt D A W Mander, Durham L I
Capt and Adjt W J Ainsworth Durham L I
Capt E A Lang, Durham L I
Capt and Mrs T S Young, 22nd M Infy
Capt T S Novis, I M S
Capt Cunningham, 12th K G
Capt L Groeme, Seaforth High
Lieut and Qrmr and Mrs W J Mitchell and 3 children, Devons
Lieut H Fawcus, R H A
Lieut F G G Bailey, R H A
2nd Lt J L Mowbray, R H A
Lieut A E Irvine, Durham L I
Lieut D L Brereton, Durham L I
Lieut F G Manglian, Durham L I
Lieut J H Wood, Durham L I
Lieut H E Livie, Durham L I
Lieut H V Hare, Durham L I
Lieut Qrmr T F Long, Durham L I
Lieut H G Boone, R G A
Lieut Strong, 8th Bo Infy
Lieut E G S Truell, R W Regt
Lieut J H Nash, Walsh Regt
Lieut W R Coningham, Walsh Regt
Wife of Capt Standfield and child, 15th M Infy
Wife of Capt Bruce and child, R A
Wife of Capt McPherson I M S
Sister of Lieut Stewart, 5th M I
Rev and Mrs Findlater, Ec Dept
Mr Shaw, R Navy
Miss Lingard, I A N Service
Rev Berry, Chaplain
Lieut Furber, R Irish Regt
Lieut H Studley, Blackwatch
Capt and Qr Mr W Anderson, Gordon Highlanders
Lieut B L Beddy, Highlanders
Lieut and Qrmr A G Hughes, 1st G Rifles
Lieut Vine, R Navy
Lieut R F Houston, A V D
2nd Lieut K Robertson, Norfolk Regt
2nd Lieut G F Hudson Kinahan, Durham L I
2nd Lieut H J Taylor, Durham L I
2nd Lieut W H Godsal, Durham L I
2nd Lieut A T St John, Durham, L I
2nd Lieut H F Wood, 9th Lancers

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONER IN INDIA.

MR. ROBERTSON'S TOUR.

The following is the itinerary of the first tour of Mr. Thos. Robertson, C. V. O., the Special Railway Commissioner for Indian Railways.

The times of arrival and departure are approximate only :—

Date.	Stations,		Time. H.	M.	Remarks.
Nov 26th	Bombay	Dep	23	10	
Nov 27th	Poona	Arr	6	50	
Nov 28th	Poona	Dep	7	30	Via S M Ry
Nov 29th	Hotgi	Arr	12	0	
Nov 29th	Hotgi	Dep	12	30	
Nov 29th	Barsi Road	Arr	14	30	
Nov 30th	Barsi Road	Dep	6	16	By Mail
Dec 1st	Madras	Arr	6	0	

THE AUTHENTICS vs. THE PARSIS.

A REMARKABLE DAY'S CRICKET.

CENTURY BY RAPHAEL.

THE opening day's play in the third and last match in which the Authentics will take part in this city—unless Mr. Framjee Patel's scheme to place a native representative eleven against them on their return from their tour round India is brought to fruition—was as remarkable for brilliant batting as far as the visitors are concerned as anything they have yet accomplished here. The most striking feature of the Authentics innings was the splendid stand for the ninth wicket, and the statement we have made that in the Authentics eleven there is absolutely no tail was more than exemplified, nine of the team reaching double figure and yet another century being scored. The start was so inauspicious as to engender the fear that the innings would hardly realise more than 10 or 170 runs. Fortunately these early forebodings were not based upon anything more substantial than a general calculation of what an average team might be expected to do under the circumstances. After four wickets had fallen for 58, (four of the reputed best bats in the team), Simpson-Hayward and Tompkinson in partnership broke the back of the bowling, and put a much more favourable aspect upon the innings. The sensational part of the innings, however, commenced when Simpson-Hayward was joined by Raphael for the sixth wicket. These two batsmen proceeded to make hay of the bowling, and at the adjournment for tiffin they were still together with the respectable total of 130 on the board, a far better result than had appeared likely. After tiffin the hopes of the Authentics were again dashed by the fall of Simpson-Hayward's wicket and the subsequent dismissal of Headlam. It seemed as though Raphael who was exhibiting more freedom with the bat than had been shown by any of his predecessors at the wickets, would be unable to find a partner to assist him to put on even a fair amount of runs for the remaining wickets. But when Kershaw came in the rot was effectually stopped. He rose to the occasion in a way which shows that his previous performances in Bombay are absolutely no criterion of what he can do with the bat. He joined Raphael at a critical juncture of the innings, and needless to say the ultimate success of the Authentics in the match, as the wicket was depended largely upon their putting up a big total in the first innings. Kershaw took in the situation in a way which proves that although one of the few members of the team who has had no experience of first class cricket, he can rise to an emergency equally as well as those who are regarded as the mainstays of the side. But although it was largely due to Kershaw that the Authentics so surprised those who were following the game, the lion's share of the credit rests with Raphael whose magnificent effort changed that might have been regarded at the best as but a mediocre performance into a splendid success. Though he played a forcing game, his innings was almost without a blemish rised and was character by some of the most brilliant cricket ever seen in Bombay. As the match now stands, the Authentics have little chance of losing, and it would not be surprising were they to gain their first victory against the Parsis. The Parsi fielding, we should mention, was up to its usual high standard, very few mistakes being made.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The Authentics won the toss and sent their opponents into the field. Play commenced at half past eleven, Clayton and Williams going to the wickets for the visitors. Bulsara took the first over from the Gymkhana end and Clayton got him nicely to leg for a single off the first ball of the match. Williams also opened his score by a single in the course of the over, and Mehta who took the ball at the other end bowled a maiden. Runs came very slowly. The first decade was not signalled until ten minutes to 12 and four of that number had been made off byes. Clayton, however, gradually played himself in and made one or two pretty hits off Bulsara. When the score had reached 20 Williams, who had received a nasty knock on the leg, and was showing signs of lameness, was bowled by Mehta having made four. Hollins who came in next signalised his appearance at the wicket in giving a difficult chance to Modi at deep slip. In the next over three were run by a neat square leg hit off Bulsara by the new batsman, and Clayton afterwards brought thirty up by a low drive to the Waudby Road boundary off Mehta. Forty was signalled at ten minutes past twelve as the result of a nice leg hit by Hollins, but the same batsman skied the next ball to Bulsara at mid off before the score had been altered. Hornby came in next, and opened his score by a well placed pull off a bumper from Bulsara. With the score at 44 Pavri took the ball from Bulsara. In the next over, however, when two runs had been added, Clayton snicked one to Pavri in the slips, the third wicket falling at 46. Clayton's innings, which had realised 21, promised far better things. With matters going thus badly for the visitors, Tompkinson came in, and commenced by getting Mehta through the slips for a single. He subsequently sent up the half century by a nice on drive to the Gymkhana boundary off Pavri. Hornby who had been playing with a certain amount of care, snicked a shooter from Pavri to H. D. Kanga in the slips at 57, having made fifteen. Simpson-Hayward filled the vacancy, and he put the second ball he received from Pavri away to the Waudby Road boundary, sending 60 up after an hour's play. The new partnership appeared likely to be productive of more runs. Tompkinson made one or two nice drive, and Simpson-Hayward's play was characterised by a number of pretty cuts, several of which found their way all round the field. At 76 Bulsara went on in place of Pavri. At one o'clock the score had risen to ninety, and the rot seemed to be effectually stopped, both batsmen playing with more confidence than had been shown since the commencement of the innings. The century went up amid applause five minutes later, Tompkinson having made 24 and Simpson-Hayward 20. Mistri then went on at the Gymkhana end, and Tompkinson greeted him with a hard cut to the Esplanade boundary. The partnership had up to this been productive of over forty runs, but at 109 Tompkinson who had made 26 by interesting cricket was clean bowled by Mistri. The seventh man was Raphael, and he opened his account with a pretty cut off Mistri. At 110 Pavri displaced Mehta with the ball. Simpson-Hayward made four (all run) by a very pretty leg glance off Mistri. At 128, Mehta took the ball from Mistri at the Gymkhana end, and H. D. Kanga took the next over at the other end. When the adjournment was taken for tiffin the score stood at 134. Simpson-Hayward having made 45 and Raphael 7.

A GRAND STAND.

The game was resumed at twenty minutes to three, and it re-opened disastrously for the visitors, Simpson-Hayward being clean bowled by Mehta. His innings of 45 had been practically the saving of his side, and had included some very pretty play. Six wickets were down for 134. Mr. Headlam filled the vacancy at the wicket. Raphael brought up 140 two minutes later by a nice forward cut to the Esplanade boundary. Headlam and Raphael played carefully together for some little time, but at 147 Headlam in playing forward to Pavri got his leg before the wicket and was given out, having only made a single. Ridley was the next comer ; and he helped Raphael to make a few runs. He made two pretty hits off Pavri to the leg boundary. Runs came freely although when the score had reached 170, he was very nearly run out owing to a quick return from Mehta. At 174 Ridley was clean bowled by Mehta when he had made 13. Up to this time Raphael had made 30 by consistently good cricket. At 20 minutes past three 190 was signalled. Raphael made two or three clean drives to the boundary, and at 3-25 the double century went up amid applause, Raphael reaching his fifty by a nice drive off Pavri a minute or two later. Subsequently Driver relieved Mehta of the ball, but the change had no effect, both bats hitting lustily at him. Mehta went on again at 230, but runs came just as freely, Raphael getting him away all round the wicket. At 239 Machhliwalla was tried in place of Driver, but the partnership defied his efforts to dislodge them. Kershaw played a careful game, but Raphael continued to hit out freely. Off Machhliwalla when he was within sight of 70 he gave a chance at the wicket. Two hundred and fifty was signalled at five minutes to four, and although several changes were tried the batsmen still hit out. At four o'clock Raphael had made eighty. His driving was superb. He hit a four to the off, and followed it by a six with the succeeding stroke off Pavri, the ball going into the tennis courts. Fifteen was hit off the over. In Kanga's next turn with the ball, however, Ridley put one up to Darnwalla at square leg, and was caught. The ninth wicket which had put on over a hundred runs thus fell at 277, Raphael being 93 not out. Ridley had made 36 by careful and yet stylish cricket. A few minutes later for a couple of pretty hits off Pavri Raphael reached his century, the figures being greeted with enthusiastic applause. Aspinall commenced his innings with a spirited hit to leg off which five (all run) were made. In Kanga's next over Raphael by a big on drive brought up the total to three hundred. Aspinall opened his shoulders in characteristic fashion, and thirteen runs were hit off the over. However on trying a big drive off Mehta Raphael was clean bowled, and the innings closed for 311. Raphael's innings of 111 was a splendid exhibition of cricket. He never gave a real chance, and the latter part of the innings was characterised by as hard hitting as has ever been seen on the ground. The innings closed at twenty minutes past four, having been in progress three hours and forty minutes.

THE PARSEE INNINGS.

The Authentics went out into the field at twenty five minutes to five, and the Parsees sent Pavri and Driver to the wickets. Clayton took the first over and Pavri got him to leg and through the slips. At the Gymkhana end Hornby went on. Both batsmen played carefully being evidently anxious to preserve their wickets until five o'clock. Twenty was hit up by five minutes to five. Clayton bowled four successive maidens. The lob bowler was tried just before stumps were drawn, and when play closed for the day the score stood at 24, Pavri being not out 21 and Driver being hit out 3. The following were the scores :—

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr F G H Clayton, c Pavri, b Mehta	21
Mr R A Williams, b Mehta	4
Mr F H Hollins, c Bulsara, b Mehta	10
Mr A H Hornby, c H D Kanga, b Pavri	15
Mr J E Tompkinson, b Mistri	26
Mr G H Simpson-Hayward, b Mehta	45
Mr C Headlam, l-b-w, b Pavri	1
Mr J N Ridley, b Mehta	13
Mr F Kershaw, c Darnwalla, b H D Kanga	36
Mr R H Raphael, b Mehta	111
Mr J B Aspinall, not out	16
Extras	13
Total	311

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUTHENTICS.

First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Bulsara	8	1	27	0
Mr Mehta	31	4	97	6
Dr Pavri	27	6	99	2
Mr Mistri	8	1	24	1
Mr H D Kanga	6	0	30	1
Mr Machhliwalla	3	0	8	0
Mr Driver	3	0	13	0

Fall of wickets :—1 for 20, 2 for 40, 3 for 46, 4 for 58, 5 for 109, 6 for 131, 7 for 147, 8 for 174, 9 for 277, 10 for 311.

PARSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Dr M E Pavri, batting	21
Mr K Driver, batting	3
Mr D C Darnwalla	To bat.
Mr D D Kanga	
Mr H D Kanga	
Mr R P Meherhomji	
Mr Machhliwalla	
Mr A H Mehta	
Mr R E Modi	
Mr K Mistri	
Mr M D Bulsara	
Extras	0
Total (for no wickets)	24

Umpires :—Mr. R. S. McGregor Shepherd and Mr. K. K. Kharas.

TIFFIN AT THE MASONIC HALL.

The teams took tiffin yesterday afternoon at the Masonic Hall, and a little pleasant speech making took place in the course of it.

In proposing the toast of the visitors Mr. Framjee Patel said :—

On behalf of the Parsee Gymkhana and Parsee cricketers I have great pleasure in giving you the toast of our visitors—the Oxford Authentics—who are all genuine sportsmen. Let us heartily welcome Mr. Clayton and his merrymen in the home of Parsee cricket. We all regret that Mr. Key is not playing in this match, but hope to see him on his way home in February. One thing I will say, and that is that the Oxford Authentics are a grand fielding side, Gentlemen, this is the third cricketing mission from the old country in the course of 12 years. As you are aware the first one was ably commanded by that fine sportsman, the late Mr. Vernon, the second by the famous Yorkshire Captain, and both the teams did exceptionally well in this country, and I have no doubt that the third team, which is equally strong, will have a fine record to show at the end of their tour. Let us wish them all success. Gentlemen, this is not the time or place to dwell at length upon the advantages of visits like the one in question but I will say that the Oxford University Authentics have laid the Indian cricketers under a deep debt of gratitude by coming here all for sport at much sacrifice of time and money. I assure you, gentlemen, that you are doing no small service in encouraging the growing interest in the noble game in the East. You must have noticed by this time that cricket has taken a strong hold on the youths of this country, which is due to the encouragement Parsee cricketers have recieved at the hands of your own countrymen in this "land of regrets." First and foremost stands among them Lord Harris—the apostle of physical culture, and then his equally distinguished successor Lord Sandhurst, and our present popular Governor, Lord Northcote. The educational value of the game is every day more and more recognized by the heads of our schools and colleges. In spite of Mr. Kipling every school and college has its crack cricket eleven, and the time is not far distant when a 'Varsity Eleven will go and play in the home of cricket with the picked—the Elevens of Oxford and Cambridge. Gentlemen, hitherto Oxford and Cambridge were like eivur stars shedding the light of learning from a distance, but cricket has annihilated distance, and to-day it is our good fortune to behold the cultured sons of Oxford entering into friendly rivalry with the grateful sons of India on their playing fields. It is well said that the Oxford and Cambridge boat race and cricket match are the two anchors of the Universities in the hearts of the English people ; and I wish the Indians will regard their fixtues with the same feelings. Gentlemen, we have many things in common as subjects of this magnificent Empire on which the sun never sets and we are equally proud with you for our common heritage.

There are many links that bind us together such as one noble sovereign, one beautiful language, and last though not least one grand old game. Gentlemen in encouraging that noble game you are encouraging the qualities of manliness, courage, honesty and loyalty because it brings the rulers and the ruled together. I am afraid I have a long innings but before I sit down I wish you pleasant and sucessful tour as you richly deserve, and now let us wish from our hearts, our plucky and sportsmanlike visitors long lives and prosperity. I ask you to drink to the health of Oxford Authentics and I couple with it the name of their Captain Mr. Clayton.

The toast was heartily received and suitably responded to by Mr. Clayton.

THERE does not seem any probability of further fighting in the Kabul Khel country, and a portion of the troops will consequently be withdrawn this week. It is intended, however, to open out the district thoroughly, and thus effectually put a stop to the raiding into British territory. This will be best effected by the construction of a military road, with posts held by small detachments of Border Police or Militia. This road will not only serve to afford easy access into the country, if the tribesmen should prove restless, but will have the great advantage of giving direct lateral communication between the Kurram and Tochi Valleys. The want of this has always been a weak point in the military arrangements in that portion of the frontier ; but with Thall at the terminus of the railway from Kushalgarh, in touch with Idak in the Tochi, the rapid movement of troops in an emergency will be a simple matter. In fact both Kohat and Rawalpindi, with their large garrisons, will be brought much nearer to the Tochi and Waziristan, and the power of control over the tribesmen south of Kurram will be immensely increased.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

IRON ORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE FUTURE OF NANKING.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. T. Erskine, Acting British Consul at Chicago, has written a very interesting report on the Iron Ore Industry of the United States, even if the information contained in it is not particularly new to those well-versed in the subject. As most of the ore from Lake Superior is transferred to Chicago, Milwaukee, and the lower lakes by water, the usefulness of the railroads running from the mines to the shipping ports on Lake Superior and Michigan have now been increased by the construction of large shipping docks at Escanaba. Marquette, and Gladstone in the State of Michigan, Two Harbours and Duluth in Minnesota, and Ashland and Superior in Wisconsin. Escanaba and Gladstone are on Lake Michigan, while all the others are on Lake Superior. The largest docks have a capacity of 65,000 tons, and the cars are unloaded into pockets from which shoots run into the holds of the vessels. The cars are run over the pockets, and deposit the ore by the bottom of the car opening. To reach the shipping docks the Mesaba ores are carried from 71 to 106 miles to Duluth and Superior, or from 58 to 70 miles to Two Harbours. Vermillion ores 68 to 87 miles to Two Harbours. Marquetta ores 12 to 36 miles to Marquette, or 62 to 81 miles to Escanaba. Gogebie ores 39 to 59 miles to Ashland, or 67 to 89 miles to Escanaba. Menominee ores 43 to 72 miles to Escanaba. The cost of freight from the Mesaba mines is 3s. 3 1-2d, per ton up to 4s. 1d., and most of the other mines pay about the same freight rates. There are nine railroads that tap the mines. The Duluth, Mesaba and Northern, and the Duluth and Iron Range Railway are said to be controlled by the Trust, and it is said that the freights charged are too large to allow independent mines to be worked at much profit. The trains carrying the ore are generally made up of steel cars weighing 17 tons, and with a net capacity of 50 tons of ore, and are hauled by locomotives weighing 217,000lbs. It has been stated that each ore train earned £1 1s. 1d. per train mile in 1899, on a 3·5 mile rate per ton mile. Over 85 per cent. of the Lake Superior ores go to the lower lakes, to the furnaces. The distances by the lakes from the different shipping ports to the lower lake ports are as follows :—From Duluth and Superior to Buffalo, 985 miles ; Conneaut, 889 ; Cleveland, 831 ; Lorain, 814 ; Toledo, 784 ; Chicago, 809 ; Milwaukee, 743. The lake freight rates are from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d. per ton to the Lower Lakes, and from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 1d. to Milwaukee and Chicago. The ore-carrying vessels leave the Lake Superior ports loaded with ore. Those that go to Chicago or Milwaukee unload and take on there a cargo of grain and run to Buffalo, where they unload and take on a cargo of coal or general merchandise for the return run to Lake Superior. The freight for the return trip is placed for coal at about 1s. 5d. per ton. Mr. Erskine describes the methods of unloading. The Hoover and Mason system, he says, is the newest. Four sets of this plant have unloaded 705 tons per hour of very hard ore. But none of this machinery, as built for use in the States, can be used in Europe owing to the construction of the vessels.

Since the sale of the Pioneer, in 1900, to the British Government, and the wreck of the German steamer Sui Hsiang, in December of that year near the Kung Ling rapid, there have been no further attempts to run merchant steamers between Ichang and Chungking. During the year, however, H.M.S. Woodcock, in the spring, and a French gunboat, the Amiral Obry, in the autumn, have both succeeded in reaching Chungking safely. That specially constructed steamers can, at certain seasons of the year, overcome successfully the difficult and dangerous navigation between this port and Chungking, is, says Mr. Acting-Consul Willis in his report from Ichang, an undoubted fact. But it still remains a very open question as to whether such steamers can be made to pay financially, in spite of the very high freights that are carned at present by the native junks. Mr. Willis comes to the conclusion that the solution of the problem of improving communication between Szechuan and the lower river does not lie in building steamers designed to surmount the rapids. He believes that expert opinion is now in favour of mechanical aid in hauling junks over the rapids, and system of towage between them, and we may say that the wording of the Mackay Treaty seems to endorse his view. Mr. C. [illegible] Wilkinson sends a report on Nanking in 1901. On May 1, 1899, Nanking was formally opened to foreign trade and the Imperial Maritime Customs established at the port, but, strictly speaking, Nanking has been a treaty port for over 40 years. Mr. Wilkinson feels confident that Nanking will in course of time become a great trading centre, but it will not be until the railways which are projected from Shansi and Shanghai are finally constructed. Until railways are built, the expansion will be comparatively limited, and commercially the place will never be more than a second class treaty port. As elsewhere in China the officials, instead of endeavouring to promote trade, do all in their power as a rule to hinder its development. There are only two foreigners in the port engaged in trade, both of them merely the local agents of Shanghai firms, It seems to the Consul that there must be an opening in the port for a foreign merchant with some capital, who could do both an export and an import business ; but a knowledge of Chinese is almost indispensable, and a merchant possessing all these qualifications is a "rara avis" in China.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York report as follows on the American cotton position in their cricular dated October 28 :—"Weather conditions over the cotton belt have been about all that could be desired for the development and maturity of the plant, and it is still believed by the trade that until the plant is destroyed by a killing frost it each day produces more cotton. Even the Government in its weekly report admits that the crop in many sections is turning out larger than was expected. The natural effect of the improving crop accounts received from public and private sources is to check speculation for an advance, though as yet only the spinners look for any sharp decline in cotton, as merchants have been awaiting the passage of the frost period before being willing to make any forward engagements for future delivery. Mr. Buston's report upon the condition of the cotton crop was, on the whole, a most flattering one, while his estimate of a crop of not less than 11 200,000 bales is the largest estimate as yet for the yield for this season. His statement that it was a conservative view of the possibilities of the plant leads us to expect the yield will be in excess of his estimate, provided frost does not occur before November 5 to November 8. Each day the present weather continues must add something to the crop, but in view of the correctness of Mr. Buston's estimates of the past three years it is fair to consider the future conditions of the market from his published estimate of 11,200,000 bales. At the moment the trade expects a consumption for the coming season of 11,000,000 bales of American cotton as the weather conditions in India during the past three months have been favourable for a large crop, and therefore the demand upon the American crop expected earlier in the season to supply a deficiency will not appear. An addition to the visible supply of American cotton of 200,000 bales would not greatly depress prices from the present quotations for the spring positions. It may be expected, however, that if this estimate finds credence in the minds of spinners they will continue a hand-to-mouth policy unless during the marketing of the crop prices should fall to a lower basis than that of August 1. In our own market the congested condition of the January position and the threatened squeeze in that delivery maintains the near positions at a substantial premium over the spring deliveries where the longs in January have freely hedged their purchases. Doubtless they would be glad to reverse the entire interest at present prices rather than accept th[illegible] of the amount of cotton which will be [illegible] but their brokers show few sign[illegible] large amount of their interest[illegible] is a scattered one and none of the larger houses appear to be heavily interested but to be awaiting a further premium before bringing cotton here.

The cotton-seed oil industry in the United States is increasing rapidly, and large extensions are projected. During the three months ended on September 30, capital was raised for the building and equipment of 30 new crushing mills, the total amount being £301,490. Six of these establishments are to be erected in Georgia, five in Arkansas, four in Tennessee, and the rest in other States. None are to be added in Texas, which is presumably well supplied at present. So far from thinking that there is danger of over extension, Mr. J. F. Peters, of the Memphis Industrial League, who appears to be an authority on this subject, declares that there will be room for further development of the industry "for many years to come." Either, therefore, a considerable increase of cotton planting is counted upon or there is already much seed now used simply as a fertiliser which might be more profitably employed for the production of oil and seed-cake or seed-meal. The oil is mainly used for admixture in the production of what is called "compound lard, and in the manufacture of soap. For sometime past the demand for it has been stimulated by the scarcity and high prices of lard tallow, and other greases, and it remains to be seen how far this demand can be sustained or increased when these products, for which it is a substitute, become more abundant and cheaper.

According to recent advices from South Africa, a feature in the mining industry is the increased attention which is being given to quartz mining in the Transvaal. The towns of Barberton and Pietersburg, have been filled by men eager to engage in the extraction of gold from the parent rocks. The Barberton district has long been overshadowed by the extraordinary auriferous richness of the Rand, and, moreover, of the many companies formed to exploit the former region, only the Sheba has paid dividends. The Barberton district in the more recent years has been an unsuccessful goldfield, and in no other quartz goldfield in the Transvaal has any marked degree of success been attained. Klerksdorp, for instance, has shown a continuous record of disappointment. Meanwhile the new development of interest in such fields is attracting attention in Rhodesia. "We cannot admit," the "Bulawayo Chronicle" remarks, "that the reefs of Barberton are, on the whole, better than those of Rhodesia. If, therefore, considerable success should attend these new developments of quartz mining in the Transvaal we shall inevitably be driven to the conclusion that it is not our formation which is at fault but our mining law, and we shall be faced with the alternative of either radically altering it or else seeing our population gradually and surely depleted. Much may be hoped from the abrogation of royalty on the output of small batteries, more perhaps from the establishment of central mills but eventually it will have to be recognised that in South Africa to tax the gold industry to more than about 10 per cent. is fatal to all prosperity."

The visible supplies of copper in England and France, with the supplies advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia, are given as 16,657 tons on October 31 in Messrs. Merton and Co.'s fortnightly circular. The figures show a renewed decrease, 17,992 tons having been recorded for October 15 and 17,245 tons for September 30. Nevertheless the price of G.M.B.'s and standard copper shows a further decline, £51. 17s. 6d. being quoted for October 31, as against £52. 5s. a fortnight earlier and £52 at the end of September. At the end of October last year the quotation was £64. 17s. 6d., with the visible supply 25 per cent. larger than this year; and at the end of October, 1900, with a stock 75 per cent. higher than this year, the quotation was £72 per ton. The supplies from North America during October were on a reduced scale as compared with the September figures, and were below the average for the twelve months since October last year. An increase is shown from Spain and Portugal, while from the minor countries a heavy decrease is recorded. The shipments from Chili to Europe and the United States exceed the figures for either of the two preceding months, but do not equal the average per month since October, 1901, or even for the twelve months ending with October last year and the same may be said of the shipments from Australia to Europe. The total of the supplies from all quarters during the past month is stated as 20,953 tons only, as against an average of 23,640 tons per month since October, 1901; while the deliveries have amounted to 21,541 tons, a total also below the average monthly deliveries for twelve months past. In short, the feature of the time being, so far as copper is concerned, seems to be a decline in stocks with, paradoxically, a decline in monetary value.

An American railway which seems likely to acquire increased importance in the future is the Buffalo and Susquehanna. The annual report of the Company, it is remarked by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," would not ordinarily attract much attention. At present the concern has 172 miles of line in the northern part of Pennsylvania extending into the southern part of New York. It has for years done a profitable business and paid regular dividends on its ordinary stock. But the Company is now about to lose its peculiarity as a purely local enterprise. Important extensions are planned with a view to its property becoming a considerable coal-carrying railway, and the first detailed official announcement of these plans appears in the report. They provide, on the one hand, for an extension of the line southward to the bituminous coalfields, and on the other hand, northward to Buffalo. The coal properties recently acquired in the interest of the Company comprise tracts which, it is estimated, contain altogether over fifty million tons of bituminous coal. At Buffalo fifty acres of land have been acquired for terminal facilities. This tract adjoins the new plant of the Lackawanna Steel Company, and is directly on the lake front. Adjoining the terminal lands, fifty acres additional have been secured by the Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Company, which is affiliated in interest with the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, and is constructing on this site a large blast furnace plant. Surveys have already been made for the line to be built from the present southern terminus at Sinnemahoning to Du Bois, and thence southward to the coal lands. Work on the construction of this line, which is to be about sixty-two miles in length, is expected to begin some time this year. The extension on the north from Wellsville, New York, to Buffalo will be about eighty miles in length. It is also proposed to build a cut off of about twenty two miles, so as to shorten the distance from the coalfields to Buffalo and secure improved grades and curves. Altogether quite a considerable amount of new mileage is to be provided.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormosjee & Co's. cotton circular dated Hongkong No. 7 says:—

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the past fortnight 4,500 bales, consisting of:—

1,300 bales	of No. 20	sold at dols.	110	to dols.	116 and 125
35	do	16	do	110	do	111 and 117
1,800	do	12	do	89	do	99 1-2
775	do	10	do	88	do	97
100	do	6	do	78	do	81 1-2
75	do	8	do	87 1-2	do	89 1-2

Values.—A rise of dols. 1-2 at dols. 1 has been established. Market steady.

Sales of Japanese Yarn in Hongkong.—Sales 850 Bales. Nos. 20 and 16, dols 119 to 123 3-4 and dols 114 at dols. 116 respectively.

Local Mill.—Sales 800 bales No. 10 at dols. 95 1-2 and No. 12 at dols. 98 1-2.

Unsold Stock of Indian.—About 20,000 bales under off take as above, arrivals of 10,000 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of 5,000 bales.

Exchange on India,—Rs. 123 1-2 wire and Rs. 123-4 post.

Sales from Shanghai are reported of about 14,000 bales, at a rise of Tl. 1-2½ consisting of:—

8,500 bales	of No. 20	at Tls. 86.50 to 91.00
500	do	16	do	81.00 to 84.50 and 86.50
1,400	do	12	do	73.00 to 78.00
4,500	do	10	do	71.00 to 77.00 and 80.00
100	do	6	do	63.25 to 65.00

Unsold Stocks.—About 25,000 bales.

Exchange on India as on the 3rd November, 19[illegible] Rs. 170 1-3 wir and Rs. 170 3-4 post.

[illegible] Spinnings.—Sales of about 4,000 bales, [illegible]s. 1-2.

[illegible] 1,000 bales.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO MARWAR.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Viceroy left Abu Road station on Friday night after witnessing a display of fireworks, accompanied by the Maharao of Serohi. His Excellency arrived in Jodhpore at 8-30 on Saturday and met with a public reception. The Viceroy on alighting was received by the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Among those present were the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident, both of whom travelled in the Viceroy's special train from Abu Road, and the principal European and Native officials of the State. A guard of honour of the Maharaja's troops was drawn up on the platform. After the usual introductions the Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja and escorted by the Imperial Service Lancers, drove to Ratanada Palace two miles distant, which is the Viceregal residence. The road from the station to the Palace was lined by the State troops, while a second guard of honour was in attendance at the palace. Many thousand Natives lined the road on both sides, displaying the keenest interest in the Viceroy's visit. Mrs Erskine, wife of the Resident, met the Viceroy at the palace. A well-arranged camp had been pitched for the Agent to the Governor General and the Viceregal Staff near the Palace where the Viceroy and Lady Curzon are staying, while the catering arrangements are in the capable hands of Mr. Watzler, who has been exclusively engaged for the Viceroy's tour, following the Viceregal party from place to place.

At a State banquet in the evening the Maharaja joined his guests after dinner and proposed the health of their Excellencies as follows:—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—With your Excellencies's permission, I rise to express the unbounded joy and pleasure it has afforded me to welcome your Excellencies to Marwar. It is an especially auspicious occasion because Lady Curzon has been pleased to grace my capital with a visit and to inspect the Jaswant Hospital founded by my beloved father for the benefit of the female population of Marwar. Words fail me to give sufficient expression to the grateful emotions of my mind, and I beg to tender my respectful thanks for the great honour your Excellencies have done me. It is needless for me to say that myself, my family and my State shall always be found ready to place all their resources at the service of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. It was indeed my great ambition to have taken part in the late China Expedition; but ill-health unfortunately prevented me from fulfilling the desire of my heart. I have, however taken the liberty of communicating to his Excellency the Viceroy my earnest desire that I may be accorded the high honour of serving under the British Flag in the Somaliland Expedition. Now that I have so far recovered as to be fit for active service in any part of the Empire, I would like very much to be found useful. I already owe his Excellency a deep debt of gratitude for the great honour he has done me by associating my name with the Imperial Cadet Corps. Among the innumerable blessings and benefits conferred on the Chiefs and people of India by His Excellency's enlightened and sympathetic Government during the last four years, the scheme initiated by his Excellency for the formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps commands our greatest admiration and respect, as this institution, regarded from every point of view, is, I think, calculated to prove of immense value and to make its mark in the future. I am also deeply indebted to his Excellency for the timely and generous help, both material and moral, accorded to me during the last great famine. The relief thereby afforded to suffering humanity and dumb cattle has saved the country to a no mean extent, and His Excellency will, I know, feel greatly interested to hear that Marwar has been gradually recovering from the effects of that famine. The policy of railway extension inaugurated by my father, of beloved memory, has never failed to receive my earnest attention, and during the last seven years, 135 miles have been added to the Jodhpur line. Again, by linking the Marwar Railway with the Kotah-Baron line, a shorter connection to Calcutta with Karachi than any at present existing will be established.

"I must not trespass longer on your kindness. Indeed I feel very nervous in speaking at greater length before such a commanding personality as Lord Curzon and so content myself with requesting you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking the health of our illustrious guests Lord and Lady Curzon."

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In some of the States that I have visited, and by whose Chiefs I have been entertained, I have been able to congratulate my hosts upon a good work achieved and a reputation earned. The future of our host of this evening, his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore lies before him and it is for him to sustain the traditions of the noble Rahtor Clan of Rajputs of which he is the head, of his predecessor and father under whose rule the people prospered, and of the State itself which has record of loyalty and chivalry second to none. All these traditions it is possible for his Highness by a life of devotion to duty and of self restraint worthily to uphold, and I hope that while still a young man he will remember that a twofold reputation is in his hands, viz. that of the State, of which he is the head as well as his own. For a year past his Highness has been a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps to which I am glad to hear from him that he esteems it a privilege to belong, and where he has been keen and painstaking in his duties. I hope that this experience if further prolonged, may supply his Highness with a zest and a discipline that he may be able to turn to good use in later years. In one respect I have been fortunate in my dealing with the Marwar State. Predecessors of mine, as they have been to Jodhpore and have replied to the toast of their healths, have commented upon the two splendid regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry, the Sirdar Risala, that were raised by this State at the inception of the Imperial Service Troops movement and that were brought to so high a pitch of smartness and efficiency by their first Commandant Sir Pertab Singh. It has been reserved for me, as I said this afternoon on the parade ground, not merely to praise them, but to employ them, and this not in local service or in Frontier warfare; but in an Imperial campaign on a distant field. I found when I came to this country that though primarily organised for the defence of India

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE CONTINGENTS

here and elsewhere were learning to distinguish themselves on a wider ground of action, and I deliberately, and as an act of State policy recommended that this desire should be gratified. It was with the greatest pleasure that I obtained permission to send one of the Jodhpore regiments, most generously offered by the Chief, to China, and there, as we all know, it conducted itself with credit and dicipline. I believe that this action may in time come to be regarded as the first step in a policy of military cooperation which will place the forces of the great feudatories of the British Crown in India alongside of their British and Indian comrades of the regular army upon many a battle ground, should battles have to be fought for the sake of the common Empire. In such a case, Marwar is one of those states upon the loyalty of which the British Government knows that it can always most firmly reckon, and which may be depended upon to seize any opportunity for an advance to the front, wherever that front may be. I also believe that His Highness spoke with perfect sincerity when he volunteered his personal services in Somaliland or in any other part of the Empire, and I acknowledge the loyal and manly spirit of his offer. Meanwhile the State, as the Chief has told us, is developing its resources in other directions, and the completion of the railway through Bikanir on the one side to Bhatinda on the Punjab line and westwards to Hyderabad in Sind on the other side, will bring Jodhpore into a closer connection with the outer world than it has ever previously enjoyed, and must favourably affect the prosperity and welfare of its people.

"I cannot lay any claim to the compliments which His Highness has bestowed upon me; but I am more than grateful for his courtesy in entertaining Lady Curzon and myself and in proposing our healths, and with these feelings I cordially propose his health."

PASSENGERS PER S. S. TRIESTE.

The following passengers proceed to Trieste and Venice to-day by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste from Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of saloon passengers takes place at the Dock at 4-30 p.m. sharp, and deck passengers must be at the new disinfecting station with their luggage and bedding at 2-30 sharp:—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Tyndal Biscoe, Major J. S. Hojel, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Hume, Miss Legh, Mrs. Onslow, Mr. W. Pretzmann, and Mr. N. G. Giocalus.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIAN ARMY.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

BRITISH SERVICE OFFICERS AND STAFF.

The changes introduced in the home Army by Army Order No. 39 of 1902, apply to officers of the British Service serving in India and to Staff officers, with effect from Oct. 1, 1902. Officers requiring to renew their uniform should, therefore, provide themselves with that laid down in the above quoted Army Order.

It is not intended that Infantry officers should make any alterations to tunics now in their possession.

The following table shows in detail the articles to be abolished, and the period for which officers may continue to wear obsolete patterns now in their possession.

The Staff forage cap and gorget patch will, in future, be worn only by general officers, Staff captains, and Lieutenants; officers entitled to wear the aiguillette (except those belonging to departments) fort adjutants and quartermasters, and a few other special service officers.

Articles abolished.	Period during which obsolete patterns may be continued in wear by officers in possession of them prior to Oct 1, 1902.
All branches of the Service.	
Serge frocks (except for Staff)	Until the Service dress is issued to the rank and file of the unit.
Field cap	
Cloak and great-coat	As above, but may be worn when not with troops until worn out.
Forage cap	Jan 1, 1906
Brass Spurs	Abolished from Oct 1, 1902
Gold lace on trousers	Abolished from Oct 1, 1902
Mess dress, closed at neck	Jan 1, 1906; or when renewal is required, if previous to that date.
Frock coat	May be worn out
Patrol jackets (except for Rifle Regts)	Jan 1, 1906
Staff.	
Gold embroidered slings	Until worn out
Brown leather sword-belt and slings	Abolished from Oct 1, 1902
Cavalry.	
Undress shoulder-belt	Abolished from Oct 1, 1902
Buff sword-belt and slings	
Buff sword-knot	
Hussars.	
Gold lace on levee pantaloons	Until worn out
Artillery.	
Full dress pouch and binocular case	Until worn out
Undress shoulder belt	Abolished from Oct 1, 1902
Undress sword slings	
Buff sword knot	
Buff sword belt, Royal Garrison Art	
Royal Engineers.	
Binocular case	Until worn out
Undress sword belt and slings	Abolished from Oct 1, 1902
Infantry except Highland, Scottish, and Rifle regiments.	
Full dress sword belt	Abolished from Oct 1, 1902
Shoulder sashes	
Buff sword belt and slings	
Buff sword knot	
Army Medical Service, Army Veterinary Department.	
Undress shoulder belt	Abolished from Oct 1, 1902
Undress sword belt and slings	
Buff sword knot	

THE "ROYALS" AND THEIR COLONEL

(Continued from page 4.)

THE EMPEROR'S REGIMENT.

As the hosts of so distinguished a guest as his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, the "Royals" claim attention. The regiment is one of the very oldest in the King's service. The formation of the present army commenced, after the Restoration in 1660, with the establishment of regular corps of horse and foot. The anarchy, devastaion, and bloodshed which had prevailed, during the rebellion and tyrannical usurpation of Cromwell having been succeeded by the Monarchy, the King (Charles II.) "directed his attention to domestic concerns." These included the formation, in 1661, of a troop of "Cuirassiers." This unit eventually became the nucleus of the corps which bears the title of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons. Three years after its formation the troop, while engaged in serious warfare in Tangier, and almost at its "blooding," succeeded in capturing a very beautiful crimson silk standard from the Moors.

In 1683 Colonel John Churchill, afterwards the great Duke of Marlborough, was ordered to raise a troop of Dragoons at St. Albans, and Viscount Cornbury, son of the Earl of Clarendon, to raise another troop at Hertford. The King constituted these two troops, with four of "Cuirassiers" returned from Tangier, a regiment of Dragoons, to which the title of King's Own Royal Regiment was given. The words 'King's Own' were, however, discontinued soon afterwards, and the corps was styled the "Royal Regiment of Dragoons." The command was given to Colonel Churchill, who was advanced to the peerage of Scotland with the title of Baron Churchill of Aymouth. The regiment has continued until to-day, and its title differs but little after the effluxion of considerably more than two hundred years.

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

Of war's ravages dwellers in South Africa know too much, but fortunately not all. There is surely nothing more depressing than the spectacle of burnt and looted villages and farms, vineyards and fruitful fields wasted and spoiled, with here and there rusted and abandoned machinery. Of all these horrors this continent can furnish examples enough and to spare; yet when compared with the desolation which marked the track of the invading army through highly-cultivated and populous France in 1870-71, there is scarce a sign of damage in the theatre of the late war.

The war waged by disease against man is in many respects like the war waged by man against man. Its most important difference is that it knows no peace, but fights ceaselessly until it slays or is slain. It knows nothing either of armistice or compromise.

"There could surely be no greater torture than to slowly starve to death in the midst of plenty," writes Mr. J. Kelly, of Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, S. A., on March 12, 1902; "yet that was the fate which once stared me in the face. For thirteen years I was afflicted with tapeworm, and from being a strong and healthy man declined to a state of weakness and emaciation. I derived little or no nourishment from food, and my consequent lassitude rendered me quite unfit for my ordinary daily work. I was living at Durban at the time, and the doctor who had charge of my case there tried several methods to free me of my trouble, but was powerless to effect that which Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup afterwards so speedily accomplished. On several occasions I was made to abstain from solid food for as long as five consecutive days, and for months at a time I lived without requiring the aid of a knife and fork. One mixture, which my doctor gave me as a last resort, I took for four months, and at the end of that time was as bad as ever. I often think of all that I suffered during those years, and wonder how I endured it; but the bitterest part is to know, as I do now, that the misery was quite unnecessary. Having met with a pamphlet which described how others who had suffered from the same complaint had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, I at once perceived that the treatment to which I had submitted was entirely wrong. I resolved to take a course of it, and my resolution was rewarded with complete success. Unlike the ineffectual attempts to starve or poison the cause of my trouble, Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup gave power to the stomach to perform its natural functions, and by removing all impurities from the system completely freed me of my torment. It took only six bottles to produce this grand result."

Mrs. Jane Edworthy, of Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, S. A., described on February 28, 1902, the relief she had experienced from a totally different malady by employing the same means as had restored Mr. Kelly to health. "I suffered," says Mrs. Edworthy, "from general weakness and a dreadful bearing-down sensation. Fearful headaches reduced me to such a state of weakness that at last I was unable to do little things for myself, and I was much troubled by a sharp pain between the shoulders. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup having been recommended to me, I was induced to buy a bottle, and experienced so much benefit from it that I bought two others. These three bottles completed my cure—a thing which some of the best doctors in the country had failed to achieve. I have never since been without it in the house, and am always glad of an opportunity to tell others what it has done for me."

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

A more successful performance than was given last night at the Novelty theatre has never been carried out by the Dallas Company in this city. Although last week in the "Three Little Maids" the company gave a very artistic performance, the piece did not allow them a full opportunity of exhibiting the true powers and scope of individual artistes or of the company as a whole. "A Chinese Honeymoon," however, is the sort of piece to suit a Bombay audience to the very fullest extent. It is not only replete with dainty songs and pretty music, but it is crammed with comedy from beginning to end. It is no slight to Mr. Dallas' performance last week to say that in "A Chinese Honeymoon" as Mr. "Pineapple" he is immeasurably more successful. His audience was in a roar last evening during every moment that he was on the stage. His chant "The Happy Land" absolutely brought down the house. In Hi Lung the Lord High Admiral, whose mission in life is to find the Emperor a wife, Mr. Percival Knight has a part which is admirably adapted to his particular style of humour, and he added another success to the long list of successes he has achieved in Bombay. Mr. Duncan Munro as the Lord Chancellor was also in great form and Mr. Albert Rees as Hang Chow, the Emperor, made a capital Chinese potentate. One of his songs constructed after the fashion of the House that Jack Built was encored twice over. But though the male members of the cast scored a big success it would be difficult to speak too highly of the other side. Miss Nellie Curtis came out in quite a new role. As Fi Fi she was simply magnificent. One generally associates with Miss Curtis the dainty little Fi Fi of the "Bell of New York." This Fi Fi is however very different. It is a concoction of "Arriet" and the stage butterfly of the Celestial country, and it goes without saying that it is a very incongruous mixture. Some of Miss Curtis' songs were screamingly funny. Her audience could not get enough of her, and they encored her over and over again. Miss Lillie Cavenagh also sang prettily and acted gracefully in the role of Soo Soo, the niece of the Emperor, and one of her duets with Mr. J. Knox-Orde was a little musical masterpiece. It would be impossible to mention individually the whole of the cast, but with a piece like the Chinese Honeymoon they are bound to enjoy the completest success in Bombay. A feature of the second act was Miss Carrie Roberts dance fantasteque. The scenery was capital and the costumes were pretty and varied.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The results of some of the examination of the Bombay University were announced yesterday. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

SECOND CLASS.

Bhatt, Pranshankar Jayshanker.	Patel, Chotabhai Somabhai.
Kasargode, Ramarao S.	

PASS.

Deshmukh, Ganesh Ramchandra.	Patel, Dayabhai Shankarbhai.
Hatvalne, Sitaram Krishna.	Patil, Padurang Chimnaji.
Kogekar, Vasudev Krishna.	Sahasrabudhe, Dattatrya Lakshman.
Mehta, Ganpatram Dayashankar.	Tamhane, Vinayak Atmaram.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

PASS.

Athaley, Mohoniraj Gangadhar.	Desai, Durlabhbhai Naranji
Desai, Amratlal Chandrashankar.	Desai, Manibhai Parazji

LICENTIATE OF AGRICULTURE.

SECOND CLASS.

Gour, Nandkishore

PASS.

Bhatt, Dhirajlal Kripashankar	Sant, Vishnu Govind

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

Bhandarkar, Gopal Prabhakar

SECOND CLASS.

Advani, Kessomal Chatomal	Haldipur, Devidas Laxminarayan
Bhaskare, Balwant Ramchandra	Keswani, Gopaldas Hassanand
Bhavani, Tejumal Topanmal	Kshartiya, Dipchand Mulchand
Bhedvar, Cavasji Kaikhushru	Naggihalli, Narasimiengar
Dhruva, Vijaylal Kanaiyalal	Vaidya, Pandurang Ramchandra
Fernandes, Joaquim Philip	

PASS.

Agaram, Tandoni Rao	Gurbani, Chuharmal Dulhanomal
Aras, Gopal Bhagvant	Jangalwalla, Dinsha Temulji
Bapat, Sadashiv Vishnu	Karmarkar, Ramchandra Dhondo
Bendre, Shankar Moreshvar	Katari, Shankar Krishnaji
Biswas, Kshetra Nath	Kokje, Govind Vaman
Chakrabati, Bhut Nath	Lele, Govind Anant
Chakraburtty, Kali Krishna	Meherali, Fazul Mahomed
Chandiramani, Gobindram Bulchand	Muckarjea Carey, Cyril Shawroth
Chatterjee, Amulya Ratna	Nanduani, Kambarlly Bhaledine
Godbole, Shivaram Shankar	Sanjana, Kaikobad Sorabji
Gokhale, Gangadhar Narayan	Talageri, Shitharama Keshavrao
Gokhae, Vishnu Balvanti	Vaswani, Gobindbux Parcharam
Gore Shankar Vishvanath	

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

Adalja, Manekchand Tarachand

SECOND CLASS.

Amor, Frank Vincent	Khan, Hem Chandra
Bhatt, Maganlal Narsinhram	Malkani, Murijmal Bulchand
Chakravarti, Rama Prasanna	Marker, Hormusji Furdunji
Dalal, Burjorji Ardeshir	Mitter, Murli Dhar
Das, Panchu Gopal	Mukerji, Surendra Nath
Doctor, Kaikhusru Rustim	Raychundhury, Upendra Narayan
Kapadia, Temuras Dorabji	Shirali, Shripad Shantaya
Karve, Vishvanath Vasudev	Vazifdar, Piroshaw Edalji

PASS.

Bagchi, Krishna Nath	Maratha, Sakharam Purushotam
Billimoria, Bomanji Dadabhai	Moitra, Purna Chandra
Britto Francis Xavier	Mukerji, Manmotho Nath
Doshi, Jhaver Maganlal	Pahlajani, Bushomal Gurudinomal
Gadkari, Laxman Vinayak	Parek, Maneklal Pitambardas
Gajria, Kishinchand Parumal	Pradhan, Vishwanath Babaji
Gidvani, Motiram Metharam	Upadhye, Janardan Narayan
Ghaswala, Muncherahaw Dosabhoy	Vyas, Rao B
Jathal, Narsinhlal Mandanji	Vaishnav, Shivlal Govindrai
Limaye, Raghunath Vishnu	Wadekar, Padurang Gangadhar

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

PASS.

Continho, Constancio	Gurjar, Vasudeo Govind
Darabsett, Darashaw Beramji	Mehta, Hasman Kurpurram

Though the Irish peasant, as a witness, is not so "pawky" as the hardy Scot, or as interminably cautious as the Englishman of the same class, yet, says Mr. Stuart in the current number of the "Empire Review," he is sometimes "sly" enough. This was exemplified one day before Judge Burton, a shrivelled-up man of small stature, when a witness was called into the box. The man appeared old, bent, and shaky and apparently not seeing the witness-box entered the passage which led to the Bench. "Come back, sir," called out McDonagh, the well-known barrister; "where are you going? Do you think you are a Judge?" "Indeed, sir," said the old man, looking up at Judge Burton, "indeed, sir, I believe I am fit for little else."

TO THE CORONATION CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—As the day of the Delhi Durbar is fast approaching and as the Committee making preparations for celebrating the Coronation day with great rejoicings and festivities, I beg to suggest that these rejoicings and festivities should be so arranged that even the great masses of our "cotton population" can easily participate in them. It is the wish of the King Emperor and Lord Curzon that in these rejoicings particularly the poor should be given all facilities and opportunities. In order to effect this, I would suggest that some arrangements must be made to have these festivities arranged in the vicinity of the "Victoria Gardens" which is the centre of the "Cotton Population" which occupy the first place in this large city on account of their occupation. It will be a boon to these poor men if such festivities are arranged near their homes. Why should these festivities be held only in the Fort and on the Esplanade Maidan always? Why should the poor be obliged to run to the Fort or to spend some money from their poor pockets for going by Tram or Railway? I therefore again urge on the attention of the committee to devote a portion of the money at their disposal for arranging some festivities for these poor men in the place I have suggested above.

I would here suggest that a fair should be arranged on the open ground near the Maratha Plague Hospital so that it can be visited by the large class of the Cotton Population. And that fireworks should also be arranged in the same vicinity. The committee can, I think, if they at all wish to see the poorer classes participating in the festivities of the day and rejoicing the memorable event, provide sufficient funds from the general fund for the purpose. I am sure many gentlemen taking a keen interest in the well-being of this Cotton Population, and sympathizing with their poor lot, will come forward to carry out my idea of organizing a fair and some festivities in this trade centre, if the required money is granted by the committee, I would be the first to volunteer my services to the cause of these men who are entitled to the sympathy of the general public.—Yours &c.

K. B T.

Chinchpogli, 23rd November.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council announces with deep regret the death of Sir John Woodburn K C S I Lieut-Govr of Bengal which took place at 4 a m today Nov 21.

As a mark of respect to the late Lieut Govr the Govr Genl in Council directs that the flag of Fort William and all other flags throughout the Province of Bengal shall be hoisted half mast high and that fifteen minute guns shall be fired at Fort William and at the head quarters of all other Local Governments and Administrations in India at the time fixed for the funeral.

The Govr Genl in Council further directs that all Civil and Military Officers within the Province of Bengal shall wear mourning for fourteen days.

The funeral will leave Belvedere at 3 p m to-day and will proceed by way of the Zeerut Bridge the Casnarim Avenue the Dufferin and Outram States and Park Street to the new Burial Ground Lower Circular Road. The Govr Genl in Council requests that the officers of Government Civil Military and Marine will attend. All officers entitled to wear uniform will be in full dress.

All Government offices throughout the Province of Bengal will be closed for the day.

Mr E M Koestam has been permitted to resign H Ms Indian Civil Service with effect from the 18th Sept 1902

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Honble the Chief Commissioner of Assam:—Messrs J Johnston, P E Cammiade and G E Lambourn.

The services of Lieut Col W R Brown M D, I M S Madras are placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Comdr in Chief in India.

The service of Lieut H D McLaughlin, Malwa Bhil Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Asst Comt of the Silchar Military Police Battn.

Under the provisions of the Indian High Court's Act 1861 24 and 25 Vict p 104 section 7 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B G Geidt Indian Civil Service Additional Dist and Sessions Judge 24 Parganas and Hooghly to officiate as a Judge of the Hight Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on deputation of the Honble Mr Justice Rampini or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt H G Walker I S C Double Coy Commander and Offg 2nd in Command 9th Bo Infy is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda in addition to his military duties with effect from the 24th Oct 1902 and until further orders.

Major H R Woolbert M B Indian Medical Service Bengal an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class is posted on return from furlough as Civil Surgeon of Ajmer.

Major R C Macwatt M B Indian Medical Service Bengal an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class is posted as Agency Surgeon in Haraoti and Tonk.

Capt P G Twining R E Supt of Instruction Bengal Sappers and Miners is appointed to be Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Sappers with effect from the 6th Nov 1902

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr C Michie Smith Director Solar Physics Observatory Kodaikanal is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days combined with furlough for one year, under Articles 261A and 340 b of the Service Regulation with effect from the 1st Nov 1902

Mr Subrahmanyan Sitaramaiya B A Second Assistant at at the Solar Physics Observatory Kodaikanal is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Director at that Observatory during the absence of Mr Michie Smith on leave or until further orders.

The services of Mr H H Hayden Assistant Superintendent Geological Survey of India, and Curator of the Geological Museum are placed temporarily at the disposal of the trustees Indian Museum to take charge of the Office of Superintendent of the Museum in addition to his own duties.

HIGH COURT.—November 25.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

470-02—Bicknell M and M—Muncherji N Guzdar vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

510,02—Maganlal J—Calaypatty Rajitagiripatty Bhujangam and another vs Mundavally Sathyaligam and others—Mantri and B. Commercial cause.

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikissondas Gangadas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Engelow G and W—For postponement.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakbhoy Hassum vs Sulleman Gulam Hoossein—Ardashir H D and Co.

263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.

708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir—Nanu and H.

132-02—Bicknell M and M—Sadashiv Antoba vs Lallubhoy Javer—Manshuklal D and J.

271-02—Bhaishanker and K—Jamnadas Kanjee and others vs Pragjee Soorjee and others—Dikshit and D.

88 02—Crawford B and Co—Municipal Corporation vs Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia—Dikshit and D.

207 02—Framjee and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji vs Ebrahim Haji Mahomed—Tyabjee D and Co.

869 01—Mulla and M—Waljee Mathuradas vs Ebjee Oomersey and others—Pestonjee R and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

596 02—Smetham B and N—William Watson and Co vs A C F Bourchier.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

37 02—In person— Bai Lowungi widow vs Narayendas B Panday.

Testamentary Suit.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

193-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath vs Rakhmabai—M D and J.

328-99—Framjee and D—Sulleman Hajee Esmail Chotani vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and P G and S R and B and M and M.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Tyabjee D and Co.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Takersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

409-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Cursetjee Irani vs Virjee Jiva—B Raghavaya.

60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Assoo and another vs Visamul Assoomul—Craigie L and O.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, Interrupted, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th November 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	..
Teheran	24	2	14 p.m.	...	45
Suez	24	2	40 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	33	0	1
" Karachi	0	23	0	1
" Madras	0	23	0	8

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, November 7.

THE COST OF RUNNING A TRAIN.

Not many of those who travel by trains every day ever think, perhaps, of the cost of running them. On an average, every mile of a railway journey in England costs the company just over half-a-crown—not an extravagant sum for the overcrowded trains which crawl about London wasting the busy man's time as well as wrecking his health. The "two and seven pence a mile" is made up in this way:—Locomotive power, 9d.; maintenance of ways and works, 5 1-2 d.; repair and renewals of carriages, 2 1-4d.; various traffic charges, 9d.; Government duty, 1d.; rates and taxes, 1 1-2d.; compensation, 1-2d.; legal expenses, 1-2d.; miscellaneous working expenses, 2d. That, taking the general railway expenditure of the country and splitting it up into mileage, is the cost of running a train in England. No account is taken in these figures of the enormous initial outlay on railways.

THE £ S. D. OF THE RAILWAY JOURNEY.

Those who find railway travelling monotonous might interest themselves by calculating the cost of their journey, every minute of which, if the train were travelling sixty miles an hour, would represent half-a-crown. The cost of a journey from Edinburgh to London is fifty pounds, and from Manchester to London, twenty-five pounds. The "through train" to Aberdeen runs up a daily bill of seventy pounds, and it is almost startling to think that a single railway journey in the United Kingdom may cost no less than £138. That is the average working expenditure of the train running from Thurso to Penzance. The mail from London to Aberdeen costs over £20,000 a year, exclusive of taxes and local rates, which come to more than £3,000 more.

A FORTUNE FROM THE MIDNIGHT MAIL.

It is conceivable, from these figures, that not a few trains must be run at a loss. Remembering that 2s. 7d. is the cost of travelling a mile, and reckoning the fare at a penny per mile, it is clear that a train carrying fewer than thirty-one passengers must be barely paying its way. It is to be doubted if the South-Eastern Railway has ever run a train with fewer than thirty people—its policy, in that case, would probably be to wait for more. If the average number of "through passengers" in a London-to-Edinburgh train were sixty, the total fares would be a hundred pounds, yielding a profit of a hundred per cent., and when it is remembered that these trains run many times a day, every day in the year, it is seen that the revenue from a single line is enormous.

STARVING GENIUS.

The death of a great scholar from starvation, and the story of his pathetic struggle for existence, is sadly familiar to those who know anything at all of this cruel side of London life. Here and there the story will bring to mind another bitter tragedy of fate—the story of a brilliant and promising young man who won a seat in Parliament, giving up a small practice at the Bar to devote himself to politics; and who, some twelve or fifteen years ago, left the House of Commons through painful family circumstances in which he was not to blame, and became reduced to a condition verging on starvation. Too proud to make his necessities known, he sank lower and lower in poverty until he fainted in the street and was taken to a hospital. There he died, a brilliant victim of a pitiless fate—a starving man with five pounds in his pocket from an anonymous friend who had heard too late of his hard lot.

THE TURN OF THE WHEEL.

Whole volumes might be filled with the tragedies of London Life. Not many days ago a baronet with a great name and a fine career behind him crossed the threshold of a London workhouse, and not many years ago a marchioness was received in Highgate workhouse, after being found destitute in the streets. Sir Philip Houghton Clarke died a year or two ago in penury, and in this month in 1900 a famous Russian Princess, a beauty whose suitors had numbered some of the noblest and wealthiest subjects of the Czar, was buried as a pauper in Budapest. Charles Graham, who wrote "Two Little Girls in Blue," died destitute in a New York hospital, as Signor Piccolomini died in London more lately still. The inventor of the Great Wheel at Earl's Court, which has made somebody else's fortune, was said some time ago to be starving, and last week came the news of the last hours, spent in direst poverty, of a man who was at Eton with the King, and once lent a Government two hundred thousand pounds.

THE FATE OF AN EMPIRE FIGURE.

The ingratitude of nations is proverbial. The man who almost won India for France passed out of the world in poverty and disgrace. Jean Francois Dupleix became the Governor-General of all the French Indies, and his influence over the native princes alarmed the East India Company, and when war broke out Dupleix refused a bribe of £40,000 rather than give up Madras to England. For years the struggle went on, and Dupleix seemed within grasp of his great ideal—the founding of a French Empire in India. For this he had spent his life and his private fortune, and when, at last, Clive dashed his hopes to the ground, France refused to repay him the huge sums he had lost in his country's interests. He died neglected and forgotten; the man had refused a fortune as a bribe, and sacrificed another for an empire, passed out of the world a broken man.

THE PENALTIES OF POWER.

Mr. Roosevelt has realised the penalties of power, and his confession that the sad feature of the life of a President is "the difficulty of making friends" is another sidelight on the influence of the office-seeker on the life of America's chief magistrate. Mr. Harrison found it the same. "The applicants for office are generally respectable and worthy men," he said, "and many of them are personal friends of the President. They are entitled to respectful and kindly hearing, but at the end of one hundred days of this work the President should not be judged too harshly if he shows a little wear, a little loss of effusiveness, and even a hunted expression in his eyes."

"NOTHING FOCAL."

Mr. Lincoln used to say that "the tug at the hand was much easier to bear than that upon his heart-strings for all manner of favours beyond his power to grant," and he spoke, too, of the visitor who "darted at him, and, with thumbs and finger, carried off a portion of his vitality." The story of the man who thought he had a right to expect office from President Garfield was typical of the office-seeking American who invades White House at the beginning of every Presidential term. He had been at Washington some weeks when a friend met him in the street and asked him what progress he had made. He had got on very well, he said—"Very well, very well, but there is nothing focal yet." The word is not in the dictionaries, but there is a world of significance in "nothing focal."

WHEN THE OTHER SIDE WINS.

The latest by-election has added another to the budget of election stories, and there are not among them many more amusing than that of the Radical supper countermanded by the disappointed candidate and enjoyed by his successful rival. Such a thing happened, however, once before, not a hundred miles from Islington. Both sides were confident as both sides will be, but one of the parties was much more. Just before the close of the counting, when it seemed certain that his candidate was "in," an enthusiastic supporter startled his friends by leaping into the air and performing a lively dance. He was not the only man who was 'cocksure.' The committee was made up of such men, and triumphal cars were waiting to dash through the town and torchlights to be lit. But the cars were not seen and the torches gave no light, for the candidate lost by nine votes! "Why don't you dance now?" some cruel enemy asked the confident gentlemen who had rejoiced in advance.

A MYSTERY OF THE LAST ELECTIONS.

One of the strangest election incidents is brought to mind by the appearance of an ex-M.P. in the Courts. Years ago the M.P. was elected for a Glasgow constituency against a young man whose name appeared on perhaps the most remarkable address ever issued to a British electorate. The young man was badly beaten, and for years passed out of politics. Echoes of his interesting personality came, first from Singapore and then from remote Siberia; but neither his would-be constituents nor the House of Commons seemed likely to see him again. But many strange things come true, and one of the mysteries of the last General Election is that of the young man who walked into a Cardiff newspaper office one day with his election address and portrait, and ordered the address to appear in the paper every day during the contest. It transpired that he had arrived in Cardiff under the impression that it was Merthyr Tydvil, where he was to stand!

A CANDIDATE'S FRIENDS.

The mistake was not discovered until it was too late to stop the appearance of the address in the Cardiff paper, and it is a happy circumstance for the gaiety of nations that it was not. "I offer you," this mysterious young man declared to the miners of Merthyr Tidvil, through a newspaper in the wrong town, "I offer you the experience of a man who has lived with kings, potentates, sultans, ambassadors, viceroys, admirals, generals, statesmen, poets, historians, travellers, explorers, cardinals, archbishops, clubmen, journalists, artists, musicians, merchants, railway and dock magnates, coal-owners, iron-masters, ship-builders, factory-owners, capitalists, traders, country squires, masters of the hounds, peers, commoners, working men and women, clergy, doctors, and lawyers."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and gare head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Louis Legrand, in a paper to the Academy of Moral and Political Science, Paris, has given some interesting results of the law of divorce in France. The law came into force in 1884, but only four cases happened in that year. From 1885 to 1889 the number of divorces gradually rose from 2,330 to 9 053. In 1900 it fell to 8,889, but the reduction is partly owing to demands for separation rather than divorce. Before 1884 the average yearly demand for separation was about 3,500. In 1899 the number of divorces amounted to about 26 per cent. of the number of marriages celebrated. The Departments where divorce is least required are chiefly in Brittany and the middle and south of France, that is to say, among the Celtic and Mediterranean elements of the population. It is curious that divorce should be most frequent in the northern Departments, which are largely Germanic, or Teutonic, by race, but many characteristics which have their origin in circumstances have been falsely ascribed to race, and we ought to be very careful in making deductions from such exceedingly complicated phenomena.

Divorce, on the whole, has not affected the number of marriages, nor the rate of illegitimacy in France. Politicians said it would diminish the proportion of adulteries, but were mistaken. In 1883 the condemnations for adultery were 371, and in 1900 they had risen to over 1,175. Another important fact is that the number of suicides a year has risen concurrently with the number of divorces. Apparently the medium which produces divorces also favours self-destruction. Divorce and suicide are both common enough in the cities, but rare in the country.

Next month Captain Debureaux will try to cross the Sahara in a balloon, furnished by the Minister of Marine, France, which is first to be tried experimentally. Count de Saint-Victor, Lieutenant Balsan, and another will probably accompany him on his voyage of exploration. The balloon has a capacity of 1,300 cubic yards. A steel guide or trail-rope about 2,500 feet long, and weighing about 600lb., is to maintain the equilibrium of the balloon. When the balloon sinks within 150 feet of the ground an automatic valve lets out a proper quantity of water ballast. The form of the gas-bag is preserved by an air-bag inside inflated by an automatic fan.

The start will be from Gabes, about 150 miles south-east of Tunis, and advantage will be taken of the north-north-west winds prevailing in the Sahara from October to April. The average speed is expected to be 12 miles an hour, and the journey from Gabes to the Niger should not take more than five days. If the guide-rope trailing on the ground becomes entangled with an obstacle there are four points of rupture by which it can break. The breaking strain of these points increases with the length of rope from the ground, so that lower sections will break first and free the balloon. Carrier pigeons and automatic registering devices will be taken, and the pigeons will be freed automatically when the car lands. Pure hydrogen will be used to inflate the balloon, and expenses are to be defrayed by the Government aided by the Municipality of Paris.

Dr. D. T. Cunningham, F.R.S., in his Huxley lecture at the Anthropological Institute, held that "right-handness," or tendency to use the right hand in preference to the left was inherited like the tendency to speech in man or song in birds. It proceeds from an inherited pre-eminence of function in the left half of the brain, which is believed to control the right side of the body. The centre of speech for the right-handed is also in the left half of the brain. In the left-handed the centre of speech, as well as control of the left hand is in the right half of the brain. Left-handed people, therefore, speak from the right brain.

The "Geographical Journal" has a paper by Dr. Crispin on the sudd or obstructing vegetation of the White Nile, which Major Matthews was sent to clear away. When the river bed was found by probing, the top growth chiefly papyrus, was burnt or cut down. The cleared surface was then sawn into blocks, which was torn away by the steamer and floated down stream. Besides papyrus the sudd comprised elephant or tiger grass, a kind of bamboo growing to a height of 20 feet or more; as well as a convolvulus or creeper, ambatch, and "oom soof," a long sword-grass cutting like a knife. Formerly the sudd, when cut by a steamer, did not float away unless there was a current, and it fouled the paddle wheels. A species of duckweed on some of the open pools is another obstruction on the river.

It is reported that a wireless telegraph station for yachtsmen is to be erected at Eaton's Neck, Long Island and that others will be planted along the Sound. The service will not be ready till next season, but meanwhile leading yachtsmen have ordered their vessels to be equipped with the apparatus which will keep them in communication with New York while cruising in the Sound.

Formol being more and more used in preserving food MM Manget and Marion in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, have proposed a new test for ascertaining its presence in Milk and other comestibles. In the case of milk the surface is lightly powdered with amidol or amidophenol and watched for some minutes. Normal milk turns a salmon colour, and milk containing formol becomes yellow. In the case of meat jellies a little of the gravy or liquified jelly is put into a test tube and some crystals of amidol added. On shaking the mixture formol is betrayed by its yellow colouration. When there is no formol present the colour is a reddish brown, turning to blue.

The trial of electric traction to be made by the North-Eastern Railway Company will be over 35 miles of main double line track, four miles of single track, and two miles of four-line track, through an agricultural district. The Newcastle-upon Tyne Electric Supply Company will supply current at 6,000 volts, which will be transformed to 650 volts for use in the electric motors. Whether alternating or direct current will be used in the motors is left to the contractor, and the work is to be finished within twelve months.

Notwithstanding the extended operations of the United States Steel Corporation, over half of the iron and steel manufactured in the United States comes from firms not in the "combine," which, however, produces over sixty per cent. of the Bessemer Steel ingots and castings. The Steel Trust, despite their large output hitherto, have kept the market at a reasonable figure.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique is not only trying the wireless telegraph on its ship, the Savoie, but employs a pigeon post, which has given satisfaction. Out of 23 trials at distances of 150 to 250 miles from land, 18 succeeded. It is found possible to have news of a ship in this way for 24 hours after she leaves, and 24 hours before she arrives at a port. Moreover the birds become hardier with practice, their sense of orientation or homing instinct grows keener, and the percentage of birds lost is lowered.

The "tarpon" of Florida like the salmon and sturgeon, prefers the brackish waters of estuaries, but lives in both sea and river. It sometimes attains a length of about 10 feet, and is remarkably like a herring, except in size. It is taken with the harpoon, a dangerous form of sport, as the fish is powerful, and may overturn a small boat in water infested with sharks, not to mention alligators. According to M. Ladereau, while he and an engineer were voyaging in a small steam sloop along a river near Tampa, in the south of Florida, to examine some beds of phosphate there, a tarpon nearly swamped their boat by suddenly leaping out of the water, and falling back with a loud splash quite near them.

In many instances of difficulty in getting to sleep and of positive sleeplessness, much may be done to afford relief without having recourse to insidious hypnotics. Going to beds too soon or too long after the last meal is a fertile source of sleeplessness and disturbed sleep. Those who partake of a substantial meal in the evening ought to allow an interval of from three to four hours before retiring to rest. An empty stomach is equally inimical to readily-induced, sound sleep, consequently those who retire late are more likely to enjoy a well-earned repose if they take a glass of milk, a biscuit, or other light food on going to bed. The latter class of sufferers may often be got to sleep merely by the administration of a carminative, of which the old-fashioned peppermint is the prototype. The practitioner ought, in justice to his patient, always to seek to restore the function by simple, non-injurious means, before prescribing hypnotics, which can at best afford but ephemeral relief, and the use of which is always attended by a tangible risk of the formation of a habit.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON INDIAN EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., on Friday, Oct. 31 received at the House of Commons a deputation of Indians resident in the United Kingdom, who asked that the grievances of British Indian subjects in South Africa should be redressed. They were accompanied by Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., Sir M. Bhownaggree, M.P., Sir Lewis McIver, M. P., Capt. Norton, M. P., Mr. Caine, M. P., Mr. H. J Wilson, Sir William H. Rattigan, M. P., and Mr. Naoroji, ex-M. P. for Finsbury.

Sir Charles Dilke having briefly introduced the deputation, Mr. Naoroji said they came to ask for protection from the oppression and disabilities under which native Indians were suffering in the newly-acquired colonies in South Africa. The people of India sympathised with the poorer classes, and it would be wise statesmanship to relieve them of those disabilities.

Sir M. Bhownaggree, M. P., said there seemed to be a strong prejudice against the natives of India in South Africa, and restrictions had been placed upon them of a most galling nature. They were not allowed to walk on the footpath with the white man; there was a poll tax of 3 l. per annum placed upon each Indian, and they were compelled to travel third-class. These restrictions had been applied to Indians of the professional class, as well as to the poorer Indians.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply, said this question had been constantly before him and was causing him a great deal of anxiety. They must recollect that the British Empire was a composite institution, and, unless they could ensure fair treatment for all races living under it, unquestionably they would spread the seeds of disunion. Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree had spoken of the prejudice with which colonists and others viewed the entrance or the migration of natives from British India. No doubt there was a prejudice of a character which was very difficult to remove. The creation and development of the British Colonies had been under an entirely different process from the means by which we had created the British Empire in India. In the colonies, as a rule, certainly as regarded the self-governing colonies, the result of the transplanting of a great number of working people, in many cases into very sparsely inhabited parts, or, if inhabited at all, by aboriginal races of low organisation and without any claim to civilisation, had been that in those colonies, for sanitary and economic and other purposes of self-defence, the coloured races had been placed under special restrictions and disabilities by the white man. When we went to India the conditions were entirely different. It was a country with a vast population, civilisation older than our own, with literature and architecture and a history of which any nationality might be proud; and it was because the colonists had not realised this great distinction between the natives of India and their past and the lower forms of coloured races with whom they came into contact that they made their restrictive legislation against all persons who were not white. This matter had been before him in various shapes. What he would ask the deputation and gentlemen who were interested and who had the means of communication with South Africa to-day was that they should supply him with specific evidence that the old regulations had been uniformly and rigidly enforced. He had had considerable correspondence with the Colonial Office on this subject, but the trend of that correspondence pointed in the direction that those regulations were not rigidly enforced. He knew, too, from correspondence with the British officers in authority both in the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal that they had an inherent dislike to enforcing the regulations as against Indian settlers, for it was contrary to the instincts of the British Constitution and of official usage. He was glad that Mr. Naoroji and Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree had put forward the very sensible proposal on behalf of the natives of India that they would not raise objections to any reasonable sanitary precautions which might be necessary. Unfortunately, in these new colonies the great mass of the people who migrated to them were of the coolie caste—they did not represent the upper stratum of Indians, and evidence had been brought before them that some of their locations were most insanitary, and the inhabitants of South Africa were naturally afraid of disease—particularly of the bubonic plague—and it was necessary that there should be some precautions in the locations in which the coolies were, and they must agree to those regulations, provided that they were justified by sanitary precautions. He was altogether opposed to the idea of anything like an annual tax—it was a poll tax which ought not to be enforced. If any administration objected to people coming in, the objection ought to be raised at the port of entrance; but to allow people to come in and specially to tax them seemed to be altogether contrary to the whole spirit of our institutions. In the same way he objected to any special tax being put upon Indians who wished to travel anything over and above the fare which was charged to others. While it was reasonable to assent to any proposal to locate coolies or Indians of that class in one particular locality, he thought they would have power to carry on their business outside that locality; otherwise it was quite impossible for a man engaged as a shopkeeper or in any petty trade to do business if he was confined to the particular locations in which he was compelled to sleep. Then they might legitimately press (assuming that the regulations as regarded location were carried out), for the locality to give exemptions to persons of position and education who happened to be in South Africa, and that they should be exempt from any restrictions which might be necessarily applied to those of an inferior social grade. And in the case of those gentlemen, their servants also should be exempt from these restrictions. Those were the objects for which he would endeavour to strive. He felt strongly on this matter. The Indians during the recent war, particularly in Natal, behaved with great courage. The manner in which they faced death in carrying of the wounded from the field, and their general behaviour were such as fairly entitled the white settler to show them much more considerate treatment than he had hitherto done. There were certain interests in South Africa which they were told required imported labour and he belived that a very large proportion of the native Indians in Natal were engaged in the sugar industries and kindred industries. He did not like to make use of threats, but after consultation with the Indian Government, if there was a dispostion to treat the people in the way which had been described, it would be a matter for serious consideration whether or not the Government should not put some legal obstacles in the way of their receiving the assistance of such labour. There was going to be a great durbar on Jan. 1. The Indian Government had deliberately asked all the great self-governing colonies to that durbar, and one of the motives was that the Indian Government believed that, if representatives of those great self-governing colonies saw the grandeur of the architecture of India, the extent to which her civilisation had developed, they would at once come to the conclusion that they were not justified in attempting to legislate against Indians as they had done against all coloured races, and that a differentiation must be made in the future. The task which was before them was a very difficult one; it came in contact with local prejudices, and at times with the principles of self-government. What they had got to do was to be firm. They might rely upon it that he would do all in his power to further the objects which they had in view.

Mr. Caine, M. P., heartily thanked Lord George Hamilton for his sympathetic reply.

MODERN CAGLIOSTRO.

CZAR SAID TO BE DOMINATED BY A SPIRITIST.

A BERLIN correspondent of the "Express" writing on Nov. 2 says:—For some time a certain Mr. Philipp, a hypnotiser and spiritist, has been playing a great part at the Russian Court. Nothing is done without his advice, whether of a political or private nature.

It is said this modern Cagliostro understands how to conjure up the spirit of Alexander III., and has gained a mastery over the very susceptible nature of the Czar. There is much speculation as to what length this adventurer's influence may lead the Czar.

A serious quarrel is said to have risen between the minister of the Interior, M. von Plehwe, and the Finance Minister, M. Witte.

M. Witte represents the liberal system while M. von Plehwe would like to establish a reign of terror under courts-martial. The latter's influence over the Czar is so great that M. Witte may likely have to resign.

MR. F. J. NORMAN, late of the Japanese Imperial Service and Instructor in the Japanese Colleges, has explained to a Calcutta interviewer the Kazusa, or Japanese system of boring for water. In its simplicity and inexpensiveness it should recommend itself to the Irrigation Commission. The well is artesian in principle. Mr. Norman showed sketches of cutting and boring tools. Bamboo piping is sunk for lending up the water. The system has been adopted by Government for Port Arthur, by the French Government at Algiers, by the Italian Government and the United States, but though Mr. Norman drew up an elaborate pamphlet for the benefit of India and sent it to the Government of India in July last, no notice has been taken of it yet. Mr. Norman is now in Calcutta to obtain a patent for his system, which is ingenious, simple, efficient and inexpensive.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of badness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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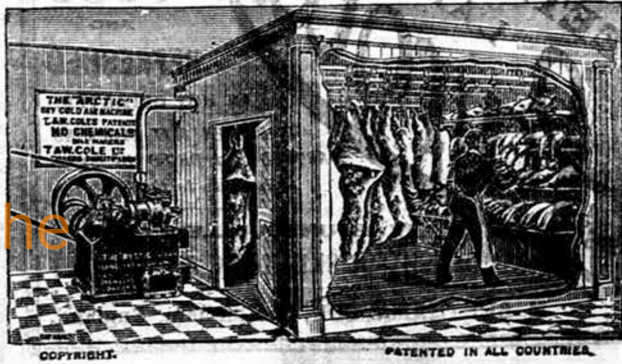
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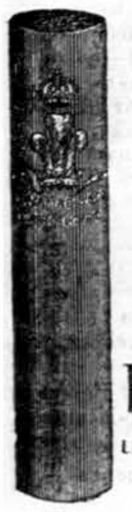

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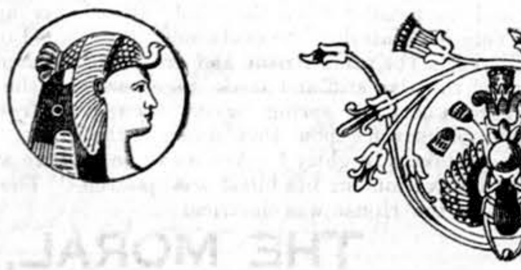

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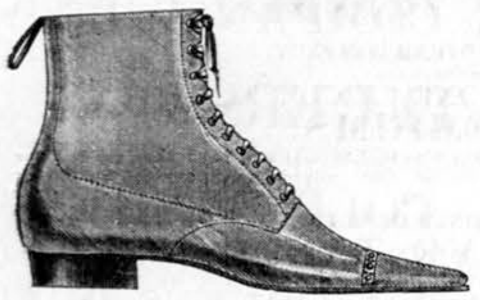

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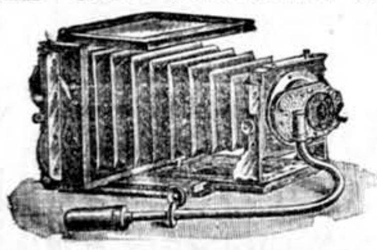

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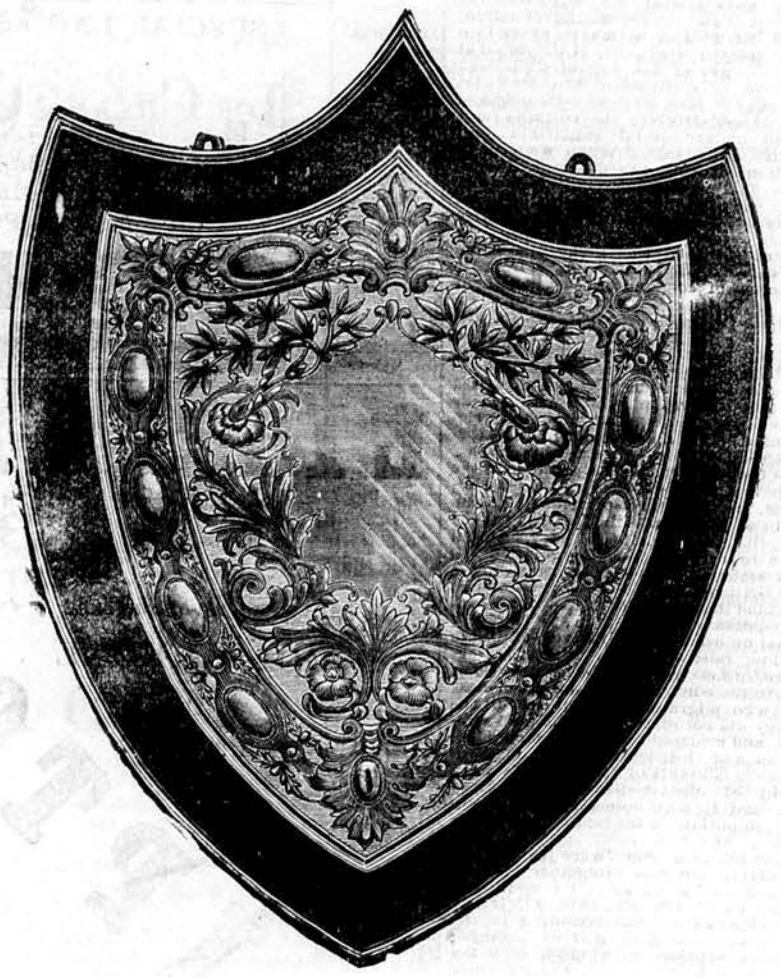

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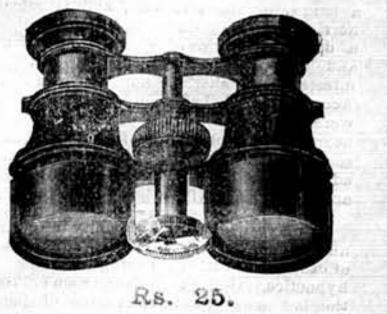

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